

CIVIL GOVERNMENT
LIKELY TO SUCCEED
DE RIVERA CABINET

Spanish Directorate President
Determined to Retire Soon—
Foodstuffs Rise in Price

Campaign in Progress Against
Profiteers—Anxiety Shown
to Placate Workers

By Special Cable

MADRID, Feb. 14.—Gen. Primo de Rivera, President of the Military Directorate, is determined to retire soon and hand over his power to a government of civilians, according to reports which persist here. It seems the Duke de Tetuan, Military Governor of Madrid, has attempted to form a ministry from politicians of the second rank but of great capacity, whose honesty is above suspicion, but his overtures have not been successful. Under the circumstances it looks as though General de Rivera will have to continue guiding the destinies of the country for some time to come.

Antonio Maura, one-time Prime Minister, who is considered best qualified to take over the legacy left by the Directorate, said that before forming a government he would require the solution of two problems—Morocco and the respective responsibilities of the military and civil authorities. If a radical change in the situation awaits the settlement of such difficult and contentious matters, the life of the Directorate will be prolonged indefinitely. It is understood that other statesmen who have been approached are disinclined to assume office because they belong to parties that had been charged en bloc by the Directorate with committing errors which they declared were a joint liability of all sections. They are not prepared to take all the blame on their own shoulders.

Interest in Foreign Affairs
The renewed interest here in foreign affairs is regarded as a hopeful sign, indicating that the people as a whole are more contented with the existing régime. Less attention is being given to unimportant domestic concerns.

The passing of Woodrow Wilson and Nikolai Lenin was much discussed. The Spaniards had a great admiration for Mr. Wilson, but the same cannot be said about the Russian Dictator, whose achievements are condemned by almost the whole country. This does not mean that Spain is a land of reactionaries, as is often implied, but it does mean that Communism has not taken root here to the same extent as in some other European countries.

The new British Government is being commented upon not merely in the press but also among the general public who are amazed at the calm reception given to the Labor Ministry. The accession of a Labor Ministry to power in Spain would inevitably have been accompanied by a revolution. While admiring moderation in others the Spaniard would not be capable of equanimity in the face of such a crisis. The Spanish Socialists are enormously concerned in the doings of the British Cabinet. One of the ablest public men, Julian Besteiro, professor of logic in the University of Madrid, is about to leave here for London with the authority of the Military Directorate to study events on the spot.

The Directorate in its anxiety to placate the workers has taken measures to deal with the unexpected rise in the cost of foodstuffs. Unfortunately just as the campaign against profiteers seemed to be about to bear wholesome fruit and public opinion had swung round to the support of the Government another advance in prices has occurred in a disconcerting manner. The Directorate has promptly introduced several measures, such as the object of limiting the export of certain essential products and its energetic action has met with general approval.

Force of circumstances has driven Gen. Primo de Rivera into this policy.

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Ex-Premier of Spain



Antonio Maura
Statesman Who is Considered Best Qualified to Take Over Legacy Left by Directorate

CROATS BATTLE
FIUME AGREEMENT

Deputies Negotiate With Opposition in Order to Overthrow Pashitch Government

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The session of Fiume to Italy in full sovereignty by the Belgrade Government is already manifesting its inevitable repercussions in Yugoslavian home politics. The immediate developments are two. The parliamentary committee appointed to examine the question has adopted the draft ratification bill by only 11 votes against 10.

More important, however, is the intention of the Croatian deputies to end their voluntary abstention from the Belgrade Parliament and engage in negotiations with the opposition in order to overthrow the Pashitch Government. This project is confirmed by the outwaded Croatian leader, Stephen Raditch, while Mr. Krnjevitch, secretary of the Croatian Republic Peasant Party, has arrived in Belgrade with a view to conducting the necessary preliminary discussions.

Behind all this lies the old story of Serbo-Croat discord. The Croats have been the principal barrier to an Italo-Yugoslav agreement concerning Fiume. Possession of the port dominated their imagination to the exclusion of other Yugoslav interests. They demanded not merely commercial facilities, but actual sovereignty, and Mr. Trumbitch, the Croatian delegate at the Peace Conference, declared any compromise. For the Serbs, however, Scutari in Albania and Macedonia were the dominant issues and, left to himself, the Premier, Nicholas Pashitch, would have reached an understanding in 1919, and thereby gained definite advantages elsewhere.

At Paris, therefore, Fiume provoked friction among the Yugoslavs. Quarrels became more bitter. The Croats having lost the fight between Centralism and Federalism have been skulking in their dens and it is significant that they have now chosen the Fiume agreement as a battleground on which to engage in open conflict with their Serbian brethren.

The outcome remains to be seen. In any case the struggle is primarily a family affair, but it is a troublesome factor in the politics of southeast Europe and much will be gained if the Serbo-Croat issue is brought to a head and decided in such fashion as to insure future co-operation.

BRITAIN ON VERGE
OF TRADE REVIVAL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The rise in British wholesale prices which has been the dominant feature in trade conditions here since the autumn and which is regarded as the preliminary to a business revival is further emphasized by the Board of Trade returns, published here today for the last month. These show the average rates compared with December to be higher for food by 2 1/2 per cent, and for other articles by 1 1/2 per cent.

This means that wholesale prices in Great Britain are now generally higher than in any month since 1921. At the same time, the imports into Great Britain in January were nearly £10,000,000 more in value than the average of the preceding nine months, which somewhat more than corresponds with the increase in prices. On the other hand the exports as yet do not show any corresponding movement, being actually £2,250,000 less in total value than the previous monthly averages.

POLAND TO CONFER
WITH BALTIC STATES

By Special Cable

WARSAW, Feb. 14.—The conference between the Baltic states and Poland which has been twice postponed has now been fixed for Feb. 15 and will be held at Warsaw. Lithuania, owing to its quarrel with Poland over Vilna and Helmi will not participate. The agenda for the conference comprises mainly economic subjects, such as communications, commerce and finance, but it will probably also have a certain political significance, particularly in connection with the drawing up of a common program for settling the various outstanding questions with Russia.

Should this be found possible, the present conference would be followed by another in which Russia would also participate. The question of compulsory arbitration of all disputes will also be discussed.

SMUGGLING BLOCKS
PACIFIC COAST DRY
IN STATE CAMPAIGN

California Enforcement League
Urges Federal Aid to Protect Borders

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 14.—"Uncontrolled liquor smuggling from Canada and Mexico and bone dry prohibition in the United States are impossible team mates in any plan to enforce seriously federal and state dry laws. Prohibition will continue on a limping standard until federal aid is supplied to block present wholesale law violation and rum smuggling on the Pacific coast."

This is the gist of a report just submitted by Edwin E. Grant, president of the Law Enforcement League of California, to Roy A. Haynes, national prohibition commissioner. Law enforcement is reviewed in each county, 37 of which show "conditions working toward a solution," and 21 border counties saturated by infiltration of smuggled goods. Sonoma and Napa counties, the "wine counties," suffer from natural causes, while San Francisco, San Diego and Imperial counties are cited as extremely lax in police enforcement and helpless in absence of federal aid. The report says:

"The situation in San Francisco could be improved wonderfully by aggressive action. With the exception of two police districts, where the bootleggers do not feel entirely comfortable, bootlegging goes on even in spite of the raids."

On occasions bootleggers go into San Francisco police courts and are fined \$10, which rather encourages them to continue bootlegging. Even this however is an improvement over other days. Aggressive abatement action is the only thing that will control bootlegging in San Francisco. Mere warning and delays in prosecution do not tend in any sense to discourage these criminals.

The league has pioneered the way in law enforcement in California, having closed every segregated district in the State under the California red-light abatement law, and having been in the fight on liquor control from a practical standpoint, from the very beginning.

Ventura, Riverside, and Alameda counties are given the palm for rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. The report is optimistic but insists that the Pacific coast must be patrolled by a small, efficient fleet of cruisers whose sole business is the capture of rum smugglers from foreign ports.

Club Women Would Place Dry Agents Under Civil Service

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, chairman of the division of civil service in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who resides at the Gladstone here, is leading a fight in the federation for the passage of House Bill 3269, which provides that all prohibition enforcement officers shall be placed under the national civil service law, from which "they are now unhappily for the country, exempt."

A bill providing for such removal from partisan political control was introduced into both the Senate and House during the last Congress," writes Mrs. Oakley to clubwomen of the country. "But notwithstanding the (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SENATE'S OIL INQUIRY BARES
LEAK IN TEAPOT DOME LEASE;
ALLUSION TO HARDING DECRIED

Publisher Testifies Mr. Fall Told Him in March, 1921,
Mr. Sinclair Was to Get Lease—Mr. Vanderlip to
Be Heard Relative to Marion Star Insinuations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Today's developments in the Senate's investigation of the Fall-Doherty-Sinclair oil deals may be summarized as follows: John C. Shaffer, publisher of the Chicago Post and other newspapers, testified before the Oil Committee that Albert B. Fall had told him in March, 1921 (the month Mr. Fall entered the Harding Cabinet), that the Teapot Dome lease was going to Harry F. Sinclair. Mr. Shaffer also declared that he had received a one-eighth interest in the Pioneer Oil Company (a Standard Oil subsidiary), for which he "gave up nothing."

Oscar Sutro, attorney for the California branch of the Standard Oil testified that he had discussed the necessity of an opinion from Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, relative to the validity of the leases, with E. C. Finney, assistant secretary of the Interior Department, but that the latter deemed it "unnecessary."

Mr. Finney took the stand and declared that the naval lease negotiations were handled by Mr. Fall somewhat as private matters, which, he added, "impressed me as a wrong way." He testified that he had been instructed to deny that the Sinclair leases had been signed a week after they had been consummated. Mr. Fall insisting he wanted no publicity until the Doherty deal had been completed.

James R. Garfield, mentioned in yesterday's dispatches as a probable choice of Mr. Coolidge as special prosecutor to take the place of Silas D. Strawn, is declared disqualified, as it is reported his firm has received Doherty money. Attention had been turned to Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State, as fitted to act as counsel. A rumor to the effect that he had been employed by the Doherty interests brought out the following denial issued by Mr. Doherty's lawyer:

Mr. Doherty authorizes me to say that never in his life did he employ or offer to employ Bainbridge Colby or any member of the firm with which Mr. Colby was connected. Mr. Doherty stated emphatically that he never even considered engaging the legal services of Mr. Colby or any of his legal associates at any time before he entered or retired from a Cabinet position.

Never before has Washington had a sensational investigation which permeated so many political and official strata, and had so many new angles from hour to hour—even plowing its way through the activities and personalities of the Harding Administration and the continuation in the present Administration.

Frank A. Vanderlip in his speech at Ossining, N. Y., which has started a new trail, referred to the unfitted of certain senators to sit on the committee in a hearing of the kind now before it. Through Mr. Vanderlip's statement, the name of Warren G. (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

NORWAY EXPECTED
TO BALANCE BUDGET

Highest Taxed Country in World—Prohibition Question in State of Flux

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Norwegian Government is facing anxious days in connection with the budget now before Parliament. Interviewed here on the political and economic situation in Norway, Sir Karl Knudsen, a leading Anglo-Norwegian shipping magnate, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he felt Norway was passing through serious times, from which it would ultimately emerge safely. Owing to the war, he said the state and municipal indebtedness had almost quintupled, and the Norwegians now have to bear more taxation than any other nation in the world.

The richer classes paid, generally speaking, between 50 and 60 per cent of their incomes in state and municipal taxes, and some individuals, owing to the system of taxation being based on their average income for the three previous years, were paying more than 100 per cent of their present incomes. Sir Karl said that during the last four years the budget deficits amounted to about 250,000,000 kroner. This year, if the budget passed, there was to be no deficit, and this although the estimates of revenue have been cut to the minimum.

Customs duties were being increased, notably on automobiles and other big articles, and it was further proposed to abolish the remaining vestiges of prohibition. Regarding the last point, Sir Karl said that he hoped there would not be any misunderstanding in America. The Norwegian national characteristics were entirely different from American. The people were most individualistic, and by voluntary individual effort the temperance movement had been carried in Norway as far as anywhere else. Even before prohibition was introduced, one could go miles and miles in the country districts and not meet any possibility of obtaining alcohol. In the towns, on the other hand, the consumption of alcohol was still considerable in preprohibition days and, he added, was so still. The plebiscite adopting prohibition was due to the support of the country districts and was against the wishes of the towns. A small majority, and partly for this reason, and partly because Norway had an enormous coastline, enforcement had been found impossible.

"If Norway gives up prohibition, however," Sir Karl declared, "it will not become less temperate, but temperance will be based on individual effort, as was successfully done in the past instead of on legislation as at present. Even those who individually hold strong views on the subject of alcohol tell me legislation has been found unsuitable to the Norwegian temperament."

He cited the views of a well-known Norwegian lawyer, intimately connected with banking who left his political party—Conservative—in order to vote for prohibition, and who said he had now come to the conclusion he had made a mistake. "It is uncertain," Sir Karl Knudsen added, "whether the Storting will take the matter into its own hand or call for another plebiscite."

FOUR-DAY WEEK ANNOUNCED

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Feb. 14.—The Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, makers of textile rings, has placed its factories on a four-day-a-week schedule. It was announced today, on account of depression in the textile industry. The company had been operating on a five-day schedule.

Labor to Indorse
Railways in Africa

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 14

THE importance of the British Labor Government's recent decision to indorse the scheme sanctioned by their predecessors for the extension of the Kenya and Uganda railways was brought out in the proceedings of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation issued by the Board of Trade here today. The corporation states that the new railways "will not only greatly facilitate the movement of the Uganda cotton crop, which is expected this season to exceed 100,000 bales, but will develop industry in North Kavirondo, a country through which the railways will pass."

F. R. Farnell, Indian Government economic botanist, will now proceed to South Africa to join S. Milligan, the expert who is already there on behalf of the corporation, to advise on further cotton-growing schemes.

WOMEN IN PLEAS
FOR JURY SERVICE

Legislative Committee Urged to Favor Bill With Compulsory Provision

Emphatic declarations that the women of Massachusetts really believe in jury service for themselves and that many of them think that this service should be compulsory, were made today in Gardner Auditorium in the State House, where not less than 200 women and perhaps 50 men were before the joint legislative committee on judiciary, of which John M. Gibbs of Waltham is Senate chairman and John C. Hull of Leominster House chairman.

Senator Walter Shuebruk of Cohasset and Representative Merle D. Graves of Springfield, both members of the legislative commission on jury service, which made formal report to the Legislature on Dec. 15, 1923, announced at the opening of the hearing that they were in favor of compulsory jury service for women on juries in Massachusetts and had so gone on record in the formal report.

Favor Compulsory Service

Miss Edith M. Haynes, an attorney of Boston, made an exhaustive argument in favor of compulsory jury service for women on juries and she, too, was a member of the special commission on jury service which held several hearings in the fall both in Boston and other cities in the Commonwealth. Miss Haynes said that she had received letters from former Representative Samuel L. Powers of Newton, of the National House of Representatives, and John P. Feeney, a Boston attorney of much trial experience, that they both were heartily in favor of compulsory jury service by women. This, she said, they favored, along with herself, if it is understood that reasonable exemptions shall be granted by the courts in the case of the women drawn before the numbers of young children or the sole earning power of their families.

Attorney Haynes told of tests being made of the mental powers of women by educators who were called upon to judge from essays and compositions in schools and colleges for women, with the result that when the authors were unknown the verdict of the judges showed that there was no appreciable difference between men and women.

"I think that women are more practical than men who are to my mind the real idealists," said Miss Haynes, while a ripple of laughter and approval.

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RUSSIA TO PROFIT
FROM RECOGNITION
BY ALLIED POWERS

British Export Credits May Be Granted to Soviet—Relations With Italy Broader

Country Will Get Machinery Needed for Reconstruction—Question of America

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.—Discussing the situation created by the British, Italian and Norwegian recognition of Russia, Maxim Litvinoff declared that the Soviet Government would not purchase any future recognitions by political or economic concessions, saying: "Some countries ask a favorable solution of political questions before granting recognition, while others demand the conclusion of favorable commercial agreements. We reject all such preliminary conditions. First, we must be recognized, then we are ready to discuss debatable questions."

Answering a question about the possibility of development of Russian and American relations, Mr. Litvinoff declared that his previous statement was not meant definitely to exclude the possibility of the establishment of a future status of a de facto recognition between America and Russia, remarking: "America never put out any such suggestion, so it cannot be considered or discussed now."

Recognition by Norway

Referring to the Norwegian recognition, Mr. Litvinoff said: "Hitherto we withheld our signature from the Paris Treaty, recognizing Norwegian sovereignty over Spitzbergen and Bear Island. Now we shall most probably sign this treaty and the other outstanding difficulties between the two countries will doubtless be settled amicably." Mr. Litvinoff argued that Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria had already recognized Russia by signing the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. "The treaty was annulled but the recognitions remain," he declared, recalling the fact that the Austrian Premier, Victor Adler, invited Russia to send an Ambassador to Vienna in 1918.

Aside from the obvious political advantages accruing from the three recognitions occurring in rapid succession, Russia seems likely to gain solid economic advantages, especially from the closer contacts made possible with England and Italy. If the pending Anglo-Russian negotiations and successfully Russia may receive help through British export credit legislation, which would enable longer-term credits urgently needed for the further development of the various branches of Russian export trade, to be given.

Russo-Italian Relations

The basis for the Russo-Italian commercial relations seems broader now in some respects than before the war. Formerly Russia sent to Italy almost entirely fruits, receiving in exchange mostly cereals, such as oranges and lemons. The post-war development of Italian industry makes possible the greatly increased Italian export of machinery needed for Russian industrial reconstruction, and also stimulates Italian demand on Russian raw material, as iron, manganese and other ores.

Moreover, the restrictive American immigration legislation may stimulate the employment of the surplus Italian labor in industrial and agricultural concessions in southern Russia. The establishment of a Russo-Italian bank is believed likely in the near future, and the formation of a Russo-Italian chamber of commerce is also suggested.

YALE HEAD WARNS AGAINST
INSISTENCE ON SPORTS VICTORIES

President Angell Says Spirit, If Generally Entertained, Would Undermine Entire College Morale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—That the spirit which sees in victory in a particular sport the main or the sole criterion of the success of an institution would, if generally entertained, undermine the entire morale of its work, is the belief of James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, expressed in his annual report.

"Fortunately it is represented in only a small circle, although a circle somewhat vociferously and one frequently exaggerated in the newspaper press," President Angell says. "The great mass of alumni and students cherish an entirely sane and balanced view of the position which athletic victories should enjoy in our academic life."

Continuing, President Angell says: "A fair share of victories is indispensable to the maintenance of morale in team competitions, but the moment interest in clean and honest sport gives way to a mere insistence upon victory, the finest thing in our intercollegiate sport program is poisoned at its roots. Exactly those qualities which competitive sport is best fitted to develop are choked and destroyed when sole stress is placed upon victory at whatever cost. We may well be grateful that the men in charge of the training of our teams reflect in their ideals and methods a fine conception of amateur sports and that they are charged with dependent upon it; but the situation, as such, is one which no thoughtful observer of American education can view without some misgivings; and we must be prepared to deal with it in a vigorous manner, if it appears that the primary business of the university is really being substantially interfered with."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO SUCCEED DE RIVERA CABINET

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for it is recognized that popular elements must be attracted to the Directorate if it is to succeed. It must seek the approval of the masses by democratic measures. The workers and bourgeoisie must be encouraged. When the citizens' militia assembled in Madrid for the ceremony of blessing the colors, Gen. Primo de Rivera made a speech in which he remarked there were too many well-to-do people in the ranks. There were not enough workers to please him. Propaganda has, therefore, been started among workmen, clerks, and others of similar classes, who desire to maintain order.

The police force has also been reorganized, some highly placed officials being superseded. The passing of the Syndicalists in Barcelona with a severe hand has led to the appointment of a colonel of the civil guard in his place. The Directorate does not want to resort to extreme measures, although it continues to prosecute several politicians of the old regime. It has been found politic to cancel the order for expulsion made against the

VOTE OF BROOKLINE WAS 872 OUT OF 15,000

Independent contests for town offices in Brookline may result from the small vote cast Tuesday in the citizens' caucus, when only 872 of the 15,000 registered voters went to the polls to nominate candidates for the election March 4. Benjamin K. Hough, a member of the school committee, seeking renomination, who lost to Francis A. Nicols, by only one vote, announced that he will run as an independent candidate, and will endeavor to file papers with the required 232 signatures at the Town Hall before Feb. 21. The other two members of the school committee, Edith C. Baker and Orin G. Wood, were renominated.

Dennis F. Bowen, one of six candidates for the five places on the Board of Selectmen, was unsuccessful, as the entire present board, including Walter J. Cusick, Daniel A. Rollins, G. Loring Briggs, Theodore G. Bremer and Charles F. Rowley, was renominated. Mr. Bowen said today he was considering becoming an independent candidate, but had not decided as yet.

Although J. Lovell Little has been temporarily filling the place on the Planning Board, made vacant last fall, and was a candidate for the nomination, he was defeated by Van Ness H. Bates. Friends of Mr. Little's are urging him to run independently.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FRESHMEN ELECT

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 14 (Special).—The freshman class of Mount Holyoke College, at a recent election of its permanent class officers, confirmed its former choice of Miss Anne F. Parker of Washington, D. C., as temporary chairman by electing her permanent president of the class and re-electing Miss Frances B. Ackland of Columbus, O., to the post of secretary.

The new class officers are: Miss Eleanor Horr of Newark, N. J., vice-president; Miss Eleanor Morris of Shrewsbury, Mass., treasurer; Miss Mary Emily Woolley of Newton Center, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Catherine Bellows of Great Barrington and Miss Nancy T. Pope of New York City, members of the class executive committee. Miss Lucy Street of White Plains, N. Y., has been chosen to represent the class at the intercollegiate debate between Mount Holyoke and Smith College to take place in March at Northampton.

FARM FEDERATIONS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.—A two-day regional conference of state farm bureau federations of the northeastern states, comprising the New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, will begin at the Hotel Garde, Friday, and will continue through Saturday. The bureau federations will attend the conference, which is one of four regional gatherings of federations represented in the American Farm Bureau Federation held annually.

NEWPORT TO KEEP BAND

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special).—Newport has been informed that it will not lose "its" band. The Coast Artillery Band at Fort Adams had been ordered to Pensacola, Fla. Newporters protested: the Chamber of Commerce moved and the entire Rhode Island delegation in Congress was implored to exercise its influence to prevent the transfer of the popular band. Word was received here yesterday that Secretary of War Weeks had directed that the order, transferring the band south, be countermanded.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow
W. N. A. C. (Boston)—12:15, church service. 1, songs. 2, annual frolic of the Boston Press Club from colonial theater. 4, songs. 6, children's half-hour. 6:30, dinner concert. 8, concert. 9, W. B. Z. (Springfield)—11:55, markets. 6, dinner concert. 7:30, dramatized story, "A Tale of the Poplar." Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables For a Better Home. This Year. 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies"; current book review; address, commemorative twenty-fifth anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine. 11, chamber music. 12, W. G. Y. (Schenectady)—12:30, markets. 2, music and fashion talk. 6, markets. 6:30, children's program. 7:45, radio concert. 8, W. B. Z. (New York)—12:30, markets. 1, W. B. Z. (New York)—12:30, markets. 11:50, markets. 4, music. 5, stories and songs for children by "The Airship Fairy" and "The Bird Lady." 7:30, sport talk. 7:50, bird songs by Edward A. W. bird whistler. 8, concert. 8:30, "Care and Operation of Automobiles." 9 to 10, orchestra. W. J. Z. (New York)—12:15, sacred music. 3, organ recital. 5, "The Larger Aspect of World Affairs." 6:30, markets. Condition of the Leading Businesses. 7, concert. 7:30, "The Cheerful Philosopher." 8:15, "Society's Current Topics." 8:30, concert by the Amherst College Musical Clubs. 10:30, orchestra. W. J. Z. (New York)—7:30, "Income Taxes." 7:45, orchestra. 8:15, "The Work of the New York Assembly." 8:30, orchestra. 9, "Father and Son." 10, concert.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts Department of Education: Conference of directors of high schools, Massachusetts Normal Art School, morning and afternoon. Public organs: St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, Cambridge. 5, Public exhibition of rare editions of the works of Galileo Galilei, Italian astronomer, commemorating 350th anniversary of his birth, Boston Public Library. Legislative Council: Meeting to hear report on "The New State Prison" by George H. Ellis, chairman of the special commission appointed to investigate the need for a new prison, 3 Joy Street. 3, Boston Chamber of Commerce: Assembly luncheon, address by Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, Copley-Plaza, 12:30. M. I. T.: Address lecture by Ralph Modjeski, builder of the Hudson River bridges at New York, "Special Problems of Bridge Construction." Room 250, Building 10, Technology. 3. Association to Abolish War: Meeting, 24 St. Botolph Street, 7:30. Boston Press Club: Annual frolic, Colonial Theater, afternoon. University Extension: Lecture on "Strindberg" in series on "Modern Continental Writers," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 9:30. Music: Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 7:30.

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SMUGGLING BLOCKS PACIFIC COAST DRY IN STATE CAMPAIGN

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support of the general federation, the National League of Women Voters, and the National Civil Service Reform League, it was not reported out of committee in either body.

"Without the enactment of such a bill, there can be no hope that conditions in the enforcement bureau will improve. The civil service division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs therefore asks for the active support of every club in the United States, and of each clubwoman individually, for H. R. Bill 3269, which was presented to the House by George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. It was duly referred to the Committee on Civil Service and there it will repose until forced out by public opinion.

"There is as yet no satisfactory bill before the Senate. The bill for which Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota is sponsor permits exemption of certain members of the enforcement official staff from the operation of the civil service law and is therefore not endorsed by the federation. But if we secure passage of House Bill 3269 we may look forward to favorable action in the Senate."

VETERAN IS NAMED AS NEW CHIEF OF ENGRAVING BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—With an announcement that Maj. Wallace W. Kirby had been appointed acting director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to put that unit "once more in good working order," Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, made public today a statement he had submitted to President Coolidge.

It explained the circumstances which led to the ousting of more than a score of employees in the Bureau by Warren G. Harding, their exoneration of wrongdoing and the Treasury Director's charges of Charles B. Brewer, there had been frauds in the bureau.

LECTURER DESCRIBES OLD ENGLISH HOMES

Arrangement and furnishings of celebrated English country houses, including the famous estate of "Chequers," were described and illustrated with lantern slides at Unity House this afternoon by Mrs. Guy Antrobus, professionally known as Mary Symonds, authority on tapestries, embroideries, and needlework.

She is adviser on these subjects to the royal household of England, and has restored works of art of this nature in the royal palaces of Windsor, Holyrood, and Buckingham. In her work she has restored methods originally used in making the tapestries.

LIBRARY CANDIDATES' TEST

An examination of Grade B candidates for positions in the Boston Public Library, open to college graduates and to others who offer an equivalent in training or library experience, will be held on Feb. 23, in the Library of the City of Boston, Square building at 9 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., according to an announcement by Charles F. D. Belden, director.

EDUCATION BY RADIO IS NEW YORK PLAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Radio broadcasting for the first time is to be utilized next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock by the Board of Education of New York City, to teach the intricacies of spelling. It is also planned later to popularize interest in music, history and mathematics.

Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, with whom the idea originated, has arranged with the Radio Corporation of America to "take the air" on every school day at 2 p. m. for a 20-minute program consisting of a short talk on education in its various phases. The programs will include recitations in reading, history, geography, civics, and nature study. On holidays there will be patriotic addresses and brief sketches of the history of the day and its significance. Songs by school choruses, instrumental music by school orchestras and orations by prize pupils of the high schools will be featured.

Wedding Rings Modernized REAGAN, KIPP & CO. 162 TREMONT ST.

Public Zoning Hearings

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 8 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 8 P. M.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 8 P. M.
Council Chamber, 4th Floor
City Hall, School Street
The proposed Zoning Law for the City of Boston will be presented in detail with the aid of maps, plans, diagrams and lantern slides.
Public cordially invited.
The City Planning Board
The Zoning Advisory Commission
Room 30, City Hall,
Boston

College Girls Busy Making Radio Sets

Twenty Connecticut Students Engaged in the Work

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 14.—Twenty students in the Connecticut College for Women have laid aside their sewing and knitting for the time being and, with hammer, screw driver, varnish brush and other necessary equipment, are busily engaged in constructing amateur radio sets.

All this activity is the result of a recent lecture on radio by Prof. H. K. Daglian. So intense was the interest and so great the inspiration that no time was lost in gathering the parts for radio sets, and the finished products are well under way. In the meanwhile the weekly discussion class in radio is attracting large attendance.

JOURNALISM CLASS VOTES THE MONITOR BEST DAILY IN U. S.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Sophomore journalism students of the University of Wisconsin, after four months of study of the leading newspapers in the United States, selected The Christian Science Monitor as the best daily in the country. The result of the vote was announced today by Prof. Grant M. Hyde of the department of journalism.

Approximately one-third of the class of 130 sophomore men and women enrolled in the course picked the Monitor from a field of metropolitan papers, representing New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. The vote was as follows: The Christian Science Monitor, 41; New York Times, 28; Chicago Tribune, 25; Kansas City Star, 10; Public Ledger, 7; New York Evening Post, 7; Indianapolis News, 4; Boston Transcript, 3.

During the last three years students in the course of journalism have ranked the Monitor among the leaders. In 1923 the New York Times led with 35; the Monitor was second with 26, and the Chicago Tribune third, with 24. The Monitor's lead this year is more substantial than that of any newspaper in recent years.

Dependability of news, volume of news, editorials, make-up, appearance, and style of writing had much to do with the vote of the student journalists.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably light snow this afternoon or tonight; Friday fair and somewhat warmer; moderate to fresh westerly winds.
Southern New England: Light snow this afternoon or tonight; Friday generally fair, warmer in Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts; moderate shifting winds, becoming west and northwest.
Northern New England: Light snow and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy, warmer in Maine and New Hampshire; moderate shifting winds, becoming westerly.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)
Albany 19 Kansas City 42
Atlanta 24 Memphis 45
Boston 22 Montreal 4
Buffalo 22 Nantucket 18
Chicago 24 New Orleans 32
Cleveland 48 New York 18
Denver 42 Philadelphia 22
Des Moines 36 Pittsburgh 28
Eastport 6 Portland, Ore. 48
El Paso 24 San Francisco 48
Hatteras 30 St. Louis 36
Helena 30 St. Paul 20
Jacksonville 48 Washington 28

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 6:40 p. m.; Friday 7:07 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

WOMEN IN PLEAS FOR JURY SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

plause stole through the auditorium. She said that 12 states in the Union are working with women jury-service regulations today, while 24 have the question before them for decision.

Referendum Opposed
Attorney Haynes opposed stoutly the conduct of a referendum on the question as being useless under the circumstances. She said:

It will show nothing, for the answer is put, nine times out of ten. I've tried it. I have said, "Don't you think yourself the equal to men mentally?" to women and they will say "Yes" at once. Others have asked: "You don't want to be drafted into a great court house and made to serve on juries with men?" and the answers often are, "No, indeed." It usually depends on the way the question is put.

Miss Haynes said that few women after all would have to serve on juries were the laws to be changed. She said the Boston Election Commissioners had told her that they draw about 5000 jurors commonly, but that not more than 3000 out of those drawn actually serve.

She argued that now that the women vote, their duties as citizens require of them jury service. But, in answer to a repeated question as to a referendum, she said: "If the women want a referendum I'll be glad to see it given as I have no doubt of the result now that they see things differently from what they did before they became voters."

Mrs. William Loring Putnam said that she believed that women should serve on juries since they could not give military nor police service adequately. She had no fears that jury service would detract from women's moral standards and the objectionable evidence adduced in trials, she said, was in few cases, and those nearly all criminal trials.

League in Favor
Mrs. Jennie L. Barron said that the League of Women Voters which she represented had gone on record as declaring itself in favor of compulsory service on juries of women. She created a laugh when she told the committee: "This is leap year, gentlemen, and I come to you with a

EQUAL RIGHTS MOVE OPPOSED IN ILLINOIS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Opposition to the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution on the grounds that it would take away from women certain rights which men have not yet secured for themselves, and others which necessarily appertain to women alone, is expressed by the Illinois Women's Democratic Club of Illinois in a letter to all Democratic congressmen and to Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate now considering the amendment.

Illinois women made a study of the subject a year ago when a similar proposal was put before the state Legislature, said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, president of the club, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. At this time, most of the women's organizations of the State either refused to endorse the measure or took part in actively opposing it, she said.

FUME COMMISSIONS START THEIR LABORS

By Special Cable
ROME, Feb. 14.—The Italian and Yugoslav commissions under the chairmanship of Senator Quartieri and General Giubiamile, which, according to the treaty of Rome are charged with the delimitation of the frontier and the practical application of the Fiume agreement, start today on their labor at Abbazia, so as to complete them before the exchange of ratifications. While the Fort Barco delta is to be evacuated three days after the ratification of the treaty, those parts of the territory formerly belonging to the free state of Fiume are to be handed over to Yugoslavia five days after ratification.

BATES INSTRUCTOR NAMED

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 14 (Special).—A new member of the faculty of the Bates College Summer School for 1924 will be Martin G. Brumbaugh, former Governor of Pennsylvania, who will fill the position of professor of education. He taught pedagogy at the University of Pennsylvania and was the first Commissioner of Education in that State.

LUXOR STANDSTILL CAUSED BY EGYPT

Independent Press Brings Pressure to Bear on Government—Mr. Carter's Complaint

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 14.—The news of the clash between Howard Carter and the Egyptian authorities was printed last Monday when a Luxor dispatch described a controversy between Countess of Carnarvon's representative in charge of the excavation work and the Egyptian Department of Works and Antiquity Service. The letter which Mr. Carter sent to the Egyptian Government, the text of which is printed here today, makes it plain that his action in closing down the work within Tutankhamen's tomb grew out of efforts on the part of the Egyptian Department of Public Works and Antiquity Service to limit the right of the Countess of Carnarvon in connection with the publication of news regarding the excavation and scientific research.

Mr. Carter in his letter charges that the Egyptian "Government claims the right to dictate to me whom I may and whom I may not employ, and insists on my submitting a list of names of my collaborators." If this claim had anything to do with the success of the undertaking, I might hesitate to resist. But it has nothing to do with the success of the undertaking. The sole object is to exclude the Countess's publicity agent, and to encroach still further on the right of publication which is entirely reserved to her.

Mr. Carter charges that much of his time has been wasted "not only on unnecessary visits, but on fruitless discussion with the Egyptian authorities," in trying to reach some kind of satisfactory working arrangement.

Owing to the Egyptian Government's opposition to the press arrangements made by the Countess of Carnarvon's representative, these efforts at a settlement, Mr. Carter charges, availed nothing.

The London Times, which claims a monopoly in regard to the news at Luxor, against which a fight is being waged by the independent press through the Egyptian Government, speaking editorially this morning declares: "One contributory cause has been the attitude recently adopted by the Egyptian Government, which is itself largely due, there is too much reason to believe, to unnecessary mischief making from outside."

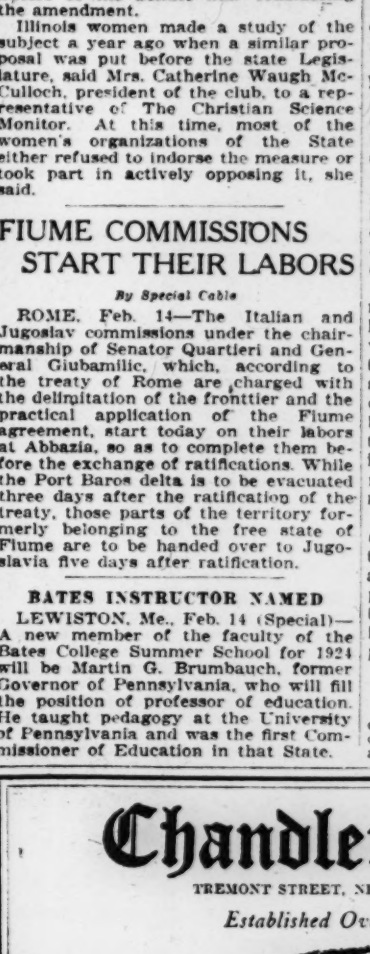
In other words, it is clear from the correspondence published here today that the independent press represented at Luxor has brought tremendous pressure to bear to influence the Egyptian Government to take a stand which has led to Mr. Carter's action in suspending his work.

ZINC STOCKS INCREASE

Surplus stocks of zinc in this country on Feb. 1 totaled 16,427 tons, an increase of 4119 tons over Jan. 1, and the largest amount on hand in over a year.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON
Established Over a Century



New Seasonable Hats

For Wear Anytime—Anywhere

SMART new hats from the hands of Parisian designers; other S models from the most exclusive American creators; and a wonderful selection of original creations from our own designers are now being shown in our millinery department.

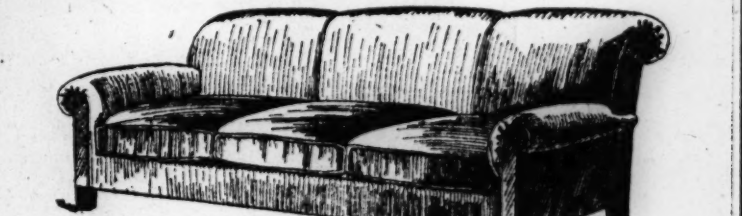
There are hats for all occasions from simple sport hats to elaborate models for dress wear, all showing the most advanced style tendencies in color, line and material.

15.00 to 20.00 to 55.00

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

An Extraordinary PRAY SALE of CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE

The first sale of this furniture in our 107 years' history. Chairs and sofas as beautiful as made by Guild Craftsmen of the Middle Ages. Each made to your custom order. Models on display. Select your own upholstery—tapestries, velours, mohairs, all the fabrics are here to choose from. Prices below are for chairs made up in covert cloth, as sketched. No additional charge for labor of putting on upholstery. At these prices all sales final.



McKean Sofa. Formerly \$300. Now \$195

No. Pieces	Reg. Price	Sale at	No. Pieces	Reg. Price	Sale at
6 Bellingham Chairs	\$135.00	\$85.00	8 Milton Chairs	\$110.00	\$67.50
9 Coxwell Chairs	142.50	85.00	15 McKean Sofas	300.00	195.00
7 Coxwell Stools	55.00	30.50	14 Minster Chairs	160.00	100.00
11 Cunningham Chairs	120.00	75.00	21 Morse Chairs (Uph. Seat)	90.00	55.00
3 Dartmouth Chaise Longues	142.50	85.00	20 Parker Slipper Chairs (Uph. Seat)	85.00	55.00
10 Frost Wing Chairs	118.00	87.50	(Cushion Seat)	90.00	58.50
6 Frost Lounges	180.00	120.00	9 Payne Love Seats	150.00	95.00
9 Hanley Sofas	217.50	135.00	19 Princess Wing Chairs	105.00	66.50
11 Howard Chairs	135.00	85.00	17 Sawyer Wing Chairs	135.00	86.00
12 Irwin Chairs	85.00	50.00	4 Sharrtsburg Sofas	350.00	220.00
20 Islington Lounges	152.00	95.00	9 Spencer Chairs	142.50	95.00
6 Italian Chairs	115.50	59.00	10 Tub Chairs	120.00	70.00
14 Jordan Arm Chairs	150.00	92.50	14 Washington Irving Chairs	165.00	110.00
14 Kelley Martha Washington Chairs	82.50	53.50	16 Whitney Arm Chairs	90.00	55.00
5 Kenmore Wing Chairs	120.00	78.00	23 Williams Chairs (Uph. Seat)	90.00	55.00
6 Knox Chairs	90.00	55.00	(Cush. Seat)	95.00	60.00
17 Lancaster Chairs	127.50	75.50			
23 Lee Chairs	78.00	50.00			
13 Lyman Chairs	75.00	47.50			

John H. Pray & Sons Co.

646 Washington Street (Opp. Boylston), Boston

COAL MEN DECLARE OIL COSTLIER FUEL

Experts Repudiate Claim Made by Fuel Oil Interests—Say Price Will Rise

New England's wholesale coal dealers are somewhat relieved. Yesterday at an all-day conference at the City Club, held under the auspices of the New England Wholesale Coal Association, four experts explained to more than 500 coal men, engineers, mill superintendents and others that:

There are 1370 times as much coal as oil left untouched in the country. The supply of bituminous coal in the United States has hardly been touched and there are 1,510,000,000 tons still left to be mined.

Together with the remaining anthracite, there are 3,527,000,000 tons of coal reserves in the Nation.

Fuel oil soon will become scarce and the price too high for practical use.

There are sufficient oil reserves to last only 12 years. Oil is 39 per cent higher in cost than coal.

This year would show less oil production and higher prices.

The known supply of petroleum in the United States now is 8,500,000,000 barrels, consumption on already having absorbed 6,500,000,000 barrels.

After these statements had been made the coal men agreed that they were less concerned over the alleged inroads being made into the coal industry by the fuel oil interests.

They were called together because of persistent rumors that the "oil burning system had become a menace to the coal burning industry." Then they were told why coal was more economical than oil and that the supply was far greater with more likelihood of stable prices.

Admit Oil Advantages
Leonard F. Leighton, president of the association, said that a reduction of 10 per cent in New England's annual bituminous coal bill is possible by using modern burning equipment.

All speakers admitted, however, the advantages of oil burning in cleanliness, less storage space, and labor saving. The disadvantages in using oil were summarized in fluctuating prices, uncertain supply and fire risk. Perry Barker, a Boston fuel engineer, summarized the relative value of coal and oil as fuel by a percentage comparison. One ton of coal, he said, was equivalent to oil, according to the method of burning coal, as follows: Hand-fired furnaces 4.23 barrels, stoker-fired 4.95, pulverized coal 5.56, and bucket-haul anthracite 3.68 barrels.

Pulverized coal gives 80 per cent efficiency when used in modern burning equipment, he said, stoker-fired plants 74 per cent, hand-fired 63 per cent, and the average fuel oil 77 per cent. Regarding cost, he explained that if oil cost \$1.65 a barrel, its equivalent in bituminous coal would be at the rate of \$8.18 1/2 a ton.

F. H. Daniels of Worcester said: Next to gas, oil was the best fuel available. But, the supply in the United States is limited and unless conservation is started at once, fuel oil will soon become scarce and the price too high to permit its use for general steam generating in industrial establishments.

Consumption in the United States was 6 per cent more than domestic production in 1922. In 1923, new oil fields were found in California and Texas, which brought production to 726,000,000 barrels, with consumption about 711,000,000 barrels, but this was one of the few times since oil was used generally for fuel, that production was larger than consumption. The known supply of petroleum in the United States is now 8,500,000,000 barrels, consumption having already absorbed 6,500,000,000 barrels.

Only 10-Year Oil Supply

On the other hand, the supply of bituminous coal, known to exist in the United States, has hardly been touched, and there are 1,510,000,000 tons still left to be mined. Together with remaining anthracite, there are 3,527,000,000 tons of coal reserves in this country, though the anthracite reserves include some lignite, or practically unburnable coal.

There is sufficient oil reserves to last 12 years, provided consumption does not increase further. In other words there are 1370 times as much coal as oil left untouched in this country.

New River bituminous coal is now available at \$6.25 a gross ton, f. o. b. Providence. Heavy fuel oil is selling now at \$1.65 a barrel, f. o. b. Providence. Oil is therefore 39 per cent higher in cost than coal. Prices of oil fluctuate widely, the peak being \$3.24 a barrel in 1920 and the low mark 55c a barrel in 1915. To sum the whole situation up, fuel oil cannot compete with coal under normal conditions, for generating steam in land plants. It looks now as if 1924 would show less oil production and higher prices.

It was also apparent from the addresses that it would be more economical for a plant to install modern coal burning equipment than to put in oil burning apparatus.

Henry Kreislinger, formerly an engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, and Prof. Edward P. Miller, head of the department of engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also spoke.

STATE INVITES DEANS OF GIRLS TO PARLEY

With the purpose of increasing the number of deans of girls in high schools of the State and strengthening the work already in progress, the Massachusetts

Babcock Testing Laboratory Analytical and Consulting Chemists

Tests of all kinds. "Waste products saved."

Correspondence invited.

STEPHEN BABCOCK, Proprietor
301 Hildge Road, Lackawanna
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Massachusetts State Department of Education has called a conference of deans of girls in high schools for tomorrow at the Normal Art School, Boston, the first of the kind to be held in Massachusetts.

The importance of having someone in high schools of strong character, good sense, and sympathetic appreciation of the problems of young people to stand in loco parentis for the boys and girls and to give them intimate advice, help, and guidance, is coming to be clearly recognized," says Frank P. Morse, supervisor of secondary education for the State.

The principal of the school or the vice-principal can usually render this service to the boys. The necessity of the same service for the girls had led in many high schools to the appointment of an adviser or dean of girls.

Speakers will include: Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, member of the state Advisory Board of Education; Janet M. Purdus, dean of the high school in New Haven, Conn.; Elizabeth Pope, dean at the Bridgewater Normal School; Mary R. Stark, dean, Girls' Latin School, Boston; Mary E. Tobin, dean, Lowell High School, and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, member of the state board.

RUSSIAN CALFSKINS RECEIVED BY TANNERS

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 14 (Special)—North Shore tanneries are beginning to receive Russian skins again. The tanners are buying them of the merchants of London who are procuring them from Russia and are paying for them with manufactured goods. It is reported that London merchants have sent 2,000,000 pieces of sole leather to Russia.

Tanners who study foreign trade relations are observing the Russian situation with a good deal of interest. The last large lot of Russian calfskins came to this country was brought in by a large Brockton concern during the war, when it accepted raw calfskins in payment of bills due to Russian merchants who bought shoes.

Russian calfskins were a common raw material in the tanneries here before the war. The supply in 1919, when the British Ministry having recognized the present Russian Government, it is likely that large accumulations of leather will be taken out of the markets of the world.

Russian calfskins were a common raw material in the tanneries here before the war. The supply in 1919, when the British Ministry having recognized the present Russian Government, it is likely that large accumulations of leather will be taken out of the markets of the world.

MANY GIRLS FOUND WITHOUT SCHOOLING

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—Americanization workers have found in the industrial sections of the Pawtucket Valley girls of 18 and 20 years, who have never been to school, according to Miss Marie Slack, one of the Americanization teachers, addressing a citizenship conference of the United League of Women Voters. She said that five-eighths of the foreign-born population is non-English-speaking, and the remainder speaks English only brokenly. The large proportion of the foreign-born population is French-Canadian.

Civic organizations are combining with mill managements to reach illiterate mill workers with noticeable success. She named the Boy Scouts, King's Daughters, Daughters of the American Revolution, Coventry Women's Club, Red Cross and National Civic League as organizations co-operating in the movement.

SCHOOL WRITERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

ORONO, Me., Feb. 14 (Special)—A convention of high and preparatory school writers, to be held some time in March, is being planned by the Maine Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. Delegates will attend from every Maine town which supports a high school paper.

President C. C. Little, Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, editor of the Commercial; R. T. Patten of Skowhegan, editor of the Independent-Reporter; and A. L. Cummings of Portland, secretary of the Maine Chamber of Commerce, will be among the speakers. Every phase in the publishing of a school organ will be taken up. During their visit here the delegates will be entertained at the various fraternal houses and a banquet will be given in their honor.

OPERA TO BE PRESENTED

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 14 (Special)—A notable musical event is scheduled for Feb. 18 to 20, when amateur local talent will produce Verdi's "Il Trovatore" with full cast, and chorus of 80 voices, select orchestra and elaborate scenery and costumes. This will complete the trio of grand operas, the two others being Gounod's "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliette," presented in 1922 and 1923.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON "MOVIES" ASKED

Federal Control of the Industry Advocated—Promises of "Self-Reform" Denounced

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—An international motion-picture conference to be called by President Coolidge, passage by Congress of the Upshaw Bill for national motion-picture regulation, and organization in every town, city, and state to demand control of the motion-picture industry, were the goals adopted by the National Motion Picture Conference in its closing sessions here today.

Establishment of a motion-picture foundation for the production of religious educational films and extension of visual educational films was also advocated. It was decided to continue these conferences as an annual event in Washington, and to set up headquarters here to circulate literature and answer questions relative to the films.

The resolutions called attention to the fact that five churches through their national conventions and general assemblies had participated in calling the conference, together with social and civic organizations, most of which were represented at the meetings.

The delegates declared it to be their "conviction" that:

The political, social and moral welfare of the world is seriously threatened by the motion picture industry, which is using its vast publicity and educational power to place itself above and in defiance of all legal control under the deceptive claim, twice denied by the Supreme Court of the United States, that it is entitled to freedom of the press and that it should be regulated only by laws applicable to the press and not those laws applicable to indecent amusements.

The industry was charged with "complete failure in promises for 'self-reform,'" with producing "immoral films which are seriously counteracting the work of Christian missionaries in foreign lands and producing serious international misunderstandings" and with filming "salacious and obscene books banned by public libraries."

The Rev. Charles H. Scanlon of Pittsburgh, Pa., in summing up the conference conclusions this morning, said:

The films are an educational agency. Recommendations must be made that the industry should be placed under the same rules as the schools. Performers, like teachers, should be certified as to morals, character and preparation for their work and the subject matter presented should be as carefully selected as that for school textbooks.

Co-operation of a number of religious groups was insured by telegrams received today, including one from the First Methodist Church of Riverside, Calif., whose 1500 members were said to favor federal control bill. Incorporation of the National Censorship League in Chicago was announced to the conference by telegram today. Mrs. Robbins Gilman of Minneapolis described the community motion picture committees set up by the women of Minneapolis to improve the quality of films shown in that city.

"DURANTORS" SEEK 10,000 NEW MEMBERS

Enrollment of 10,000 additional members in The Durant, Inc., is the primary object of a campaign to take place early next month. Florence B. Child, executive organizer, told present members at a meeting at Tremont Temple last evening. Miss Child exhibited plans for an 11-story recreation center for women and children to be erected on Huntington Avenue. The membership now totals 10,135. The second object of the coming drive

When in Need of Flowers
Buy of **Zinn**
The Florist
4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9

Friday and Saturday Specials

Short Leg
Genuine Spring Lamb, 35c
Best Tip Sirloin Roast 45c

National Butchers Company

"Largest Retailers of Meats in America"
1300 Beacon Street (Copley Corner) BROOKLINE
1426 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge
76 Munroe Street LYNN
137 Harvard Avenue ALLSTON
256 Essex Street SALEM
537 Columbia Road DORCHESTER
250 Cabot Street BEVERLY



Same location over quarter century. We own the building. No high rent. You benefit by this.

Personal supervision given all contract work, whether furnishing your Office, Home, Hotel or Club.

344-6-8 Connecticut Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Next-Orant-Connecticut cars pass our door

to raise \$1,000,000 for an endowment fund. Leta A. Clark, chairman of the membership committee, explained that a "flying wedge" will be put into action, consisting of 1000 members, each of whom will be commissioned to secure 10 new enrollments.

ELECTRICAL HOME STARTED IN SALEM

Building to Be Furnished With Modern Equipment

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 14 (Special)—Work has started on the Electrical Home to be erected in this city on Loring Avenue by the Essex County Electrical Club, which includes members in Salem, Peabody, Beverly, Danvers, Lynn, Marblehead, Manchester, Gloucester and Newburyport.

The building will be completely furnished with electrical appliances, and is a new idea in practical education. The purpose of the project is to show in actual place in a real home all the modern electrical comforts and conveniences which have done so much to take the drudgery out of housework and the facilities for making home life enjoyable.

The home is not a selling scheme, although it is financed by electrical concerns. Entrance to it will be at no charge. It will be an object lesson in the uses of modern electricity.

DEBT CANCELLATION URGED AS PEACE MOVE

Publicity, including abolishment of secret treaties, was declared to be of vital importance as a policy for the extermination of war and the establishment of peace among nations, by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead addressing the Boston Woman's Civic Club at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. Europe she described as a great arsenal, preparing for war.

She thought it would be a good bargain to buy world peace, and it could be done if the United States would cancel the war debts of other countries to her on the understanding that they would cancel those held against each other, that the Ruhr would be evacuated and France protected in case of attack. A great hope in Europe today she believed to be the elevation of Ramsay MacDonald to the premiership of England.

DRINKER IDENTIFIED WITH LAW BREAKER

Prizes Announced in Contest on Logic of the Choice of Appellation, "Scofflaw"

Pursuing the effort to drive home in the popular opinion the identity of the liquor-drinker with the law-violator conveyed in the word "scofflaw," the prize-winning title for illegal drinker in the recent Boston contest, Delcavere King of Quincy, Mass., to day announced the winner of the third prize of \$25 in gold for a statement supporting the choice of the word.

The prize goes to Mrs. Louise Gregory, 68 Albion Street, Somerville, Mass., who emphasizes the similarity of the prohibition law with all other laws of the nation, and declares that violation of them menaces "the very existence of the Republic itself."

The complete statement follows:

The whole universe is governed by law from star to minutest atom. Without it there would be chaos. Through an ever enlarging vision of law, man has evolved from barbarism to present civilization. The fabric of the Republic is built up on the foundation of respect for its laws and obedience to them. Therefore to scoff at any of these laws and violate them, be it prohibition or any other law, is to undermine that foundation and menace the very existence of the Republic itself. The illegal drinker scoffs at law, and so should be called a "scofflaw."

The "scofflaw" merits that designation because he "does not play the game," declares Ellery H. Clark, 1112 Tremont Building, Boston, the winner of the fourth prize of \$15. His winning statement follows:

One ideal we impress on American youth: In athletics and in life, "Play the game," "Obey the rules," we say; "don't kick at the umpire's decision; be good sports; heads up; 'Play the game!'"

The scofflaw, most emphatically does not "Play the game." The umpire, the American Nation, has ruled that prohibition is "safe," and that the drinker is "out." But the scofflaw refuses to accept the umpire's ruling. He snarls, "I've got it, have my drink!" Behold him! a skulker, a non-

American; a "poor sport"; lacking the manhood to "Play the game." The fifth prize of \$10 went to Frederick L. Ferris, instructor in history, The Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J., for the following statement:

"Scofflaw" hits the nail on the head, because:

The lawless drinker sneers at the Constitution of the United States. He flouts the welfare of organized society.

He jeers at the laws of health and hygiene. He derides the basic principle of democratic government—majority rule.

He mocks the ethical ideals of self-control, honesty, temperance. He makes biting jest of those who would exemplify upright citizenship.

He is a despoiler of orderly government, a raller against justice.

Mark the fevers, the gibes, the scorn with which he faces life.

In the eyes of God and man: a "scofflaw."

The winner of the second prize of \$50 will be announced tomorrow, and the winner of the \$100 first prize on Saturday.

MOTHERS TO TAKE ACTION ON DANCES

Criticism in Springfield to Result in Conference

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special)—A common movement on the part of mothers' clubs of this city is planned in furtherance of the agitation against improper dancing.

The Springfield Mothers' Clubs, one of the largest of the group, at a meeting last night decided to invite representatives of other mothers' clubs to a conference March 12 for the purpose of working out a definite plan of co-operation.

Heads of mothers' organizations who have given their views agree that a heavy direct responsibility rests on the mothers in this matter. Leaving dancing parties unchaperoned was mentioned by one executive as a feature of neglect contributing to an unfavorable trend.

Out spoken criticism by the Mayor has been one of the factors contributing to arouse women's organizations in this regard.

Baby Pictures Aid Wellesley's Fund

Art Gallery of Faculty Offers Prize for Best Guesses

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 14—Guessing the identity of 170 baby pictures of members of the faculty is the latest diversion at Wellesley College. The pictures are being exhibited for the benefit of the Wellesley Semi-Centennial Fund under the direction of Dorothy Dennis, instructor in French. The 1923 Legenda, the class book of the graduating class, in which were numerous pictures of the seniors, furnished the idea. Admission rates vary, according as the applicants are adults or children. Undergraduates are classed as children, and enter for half price.

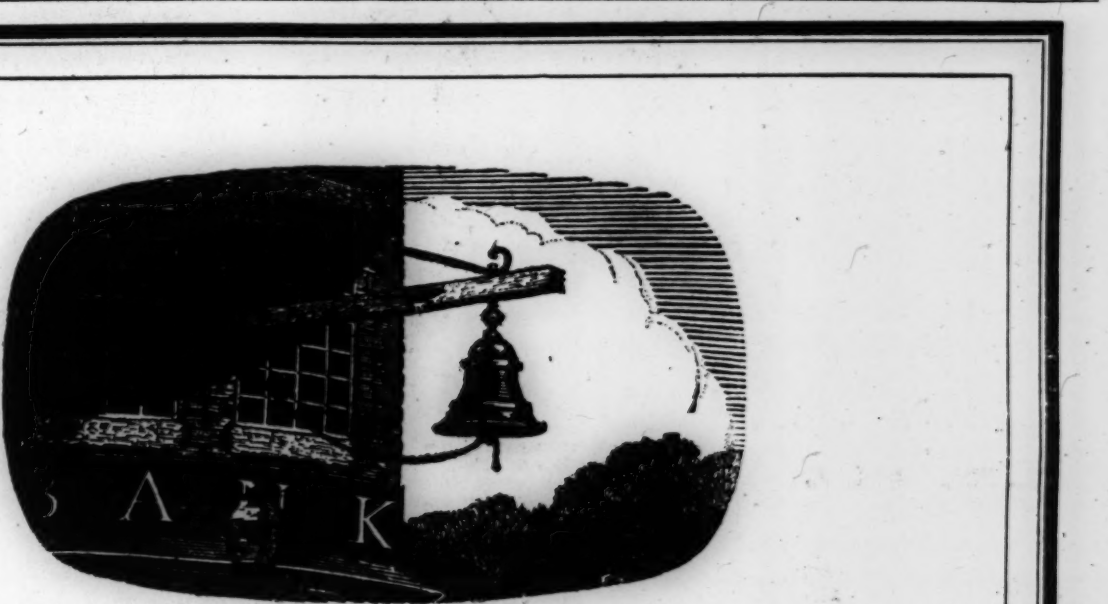
On the first day only members of the faculty were admitted. A prize, an autographed photograph of Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president, will be awarded at the end of the contest. The pictures represent all stages of "childhood," from baby days through college. Many of the babies are shown riding camels and donkeys. So far \$120 has been collected at the ticket office.

POLICE TO ENFORCE NEW TRAFFIC RULES

Rigid enforcement of the new traffic regulations, as set forth in the revised booklet issued by the Boston Street Commissioners' office yesterday, will begin next Tuesday, according to Traffic Headquarters of the Police Department.

More than 20,000 copies of the new booklet have been issued, and some of the most drastic changes in the regulations include additional parking restrictions, extension of the one-way street rule to 24 hours, and provision for several new one-way streets. These pamphlets may be obtained at any police station in the city, or at the Street Commissioner's office in City Hall.

R. U. RAIL FORUM POSTPONED
Postponement until Feb. 28 of the lecture by Major Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Union, which was to have opened the series of eight public forums on "The New England Railroad Problem," at Boston University tonight has been announced by Everett W. Lord, dean of the College of Business Administration.



The echo of a "midling sized Bell"

The directors of the Massachusetts Bank voted, on April 24, 1784:

"Agreed that it will be useful to have a midling sized Bell at the bank in case of fire or an attempt to rob the Bank, and that Mr. Russell and Mr. Brack be desired to procure one."

AND the 'midling sized Bell' was duly procured.

It has gone now. But above the clangor of modern business in downtown Boston its echo sounds today. There are some 13,532 safe deposit boxes in the main and branch offices of this bank—more, incidentally, than in any other bank in New England—and more at low-rental fees.

In those boxes rest uncounted millions in securities, of the 77,000 customers of the bank, and their diversified family keepsakes. Everything is there from a lock of hair, and a treasured brooch, to the bonds, stocks and deeds of trust to a great fortune. Probably the most impressive composite

document of the history and progress of a great community is guarded in our safe deposit vaults.

To be sure, it is under modern fire-proof and tamper-proof protective machinery, superhuman in its vigilance and strength. But this great treasure might not be there in 1924 if the directors, one day, back in 1784, had not bought a 'midling sized Bell.'

ONE hundred and forty years of being FIRST in safekeeping is your assurance that you may confidently ask the bank to put your valuables under the protection of the 'midling sized Bell.' You can rent a box at any of our offices for a nominal sum.

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ALLSTON

SENATE'S OIL INQUIRY BARES LEAK IN TEAPOT DOME LEASE; ALLUSION TO HARDING DECRIED

(Continued from Page 1)

Harding was brought directly into the rumors that have been growing in ever widening circles. The sale of the Marion Star, Mr. Harding's paper, for a reported sum of more than a half million dollars has been the subject of light and serious comment for months.

Mr. Harding's friends are rising to his defense and Mr. Vanderbilt is to be called before the committee tomorrow to explain why he gave the weight of public utterance to what, so far as is known, is no more than rumor. George B. Christian Jr., formerly Secretary to Mr. Harding, is out with a denunciatory statement of Mr. Vanderbilt. After calling the New York banker some hard names he says:

Mr. Harding last June sold the control of the Marion Star under a contract, the details of which I am not familiar with, but which provided for his retaining some stock ownership and acting as a contributing editor after his presidential term. The purchasers were old friends of Mr. Harding, one of them having other newspaper interests in Ohio. Payments for the Star were to extend over a period of years and the only cash paid the President was a first payment of \$50,000. The Star was known as one of the best newspaper properties in our State and of course the President's ownership of it had given it an enhanced value.

Closed upon the heels of the Marion Star incident will follow the publication of transactions by certain local brokerage houses in which important personages in both parties are said to be implicated. The books have been in the hands of the Federal Trade

Commission, and open hearings cannot be much longer delayed. In the Senate, C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, has sponsored a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish all papers in connection with the ratification of the Colombian Treaty and the securing of oil concessions for Americans. This also was adopted without opposition.

Oil Correspondence Sought

A companion resolution asked for copies of all diplomatic correspondence, in connection with oil concessions negotiated by private citizens or corporations, under the following heads:

With the Government of Great Britain regarding oil concessions in Burma, Mesopotamia and Palestine; with the Government of Holland regarding oil concessions in the Dutch East Indies; with the Government of Portugal regarding oil concessions in Portuguese East Africa; with the Government of Persia regarding oil concessions in Persia; with the Government of Costa Rica regarding oil concessions in Costa Rica; with the Government of Argentina regarding oil concessions in Argentina; with the Government of Venezuela regarding oil concessions in Venezuela; with the Government of Czechoslovakia regarding oil concessions in Czechoslovakia; with the Government of Mexico regarding oil concessions in Mexico; and with the Government of Russia or with any other foreign Government regarding oil concessions in Russia, since March 4, 1921.

Mr. Dill recalled that at the time of the ratification of the Colombian Treaty the assertion was made that certain Americans were financially interested and that Albert B. Fall had reversed his former opinion in voting for it.

TRADE EXPERTS VISIT PROVIDENCE

Manufacturers and Exporters
Told of Great Field Awaiting
Them Abroad

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special).—Experts from the United States Department of Commerce told manufacturers and exporters of Providence and vicinity today that there is a great field awaiting them. The conference opened at the Hotel Biltmore shortly after 10 o'clock, with a large attendance. The arrangements were under the direction of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHNSON CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS OPENED

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14 (P).—The Republican Party must "sweep its house and sweep it clean," if it is to retain the confidence of the electorate, Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, declared today in opening his Illinois campaign. The address was the first in a three-day speaking tour of the State.

The paramount issue of the campaign, the Senator said, is "an issue of just common honesty," in public service. He suggested the removal from office of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, declaring "the public service must be put above all suspicion whether that suspicion arises from criminal guilt or stupid incompetence."

Standing by the Secretary of the Navy now means nothing less in effect than approval of what he did, or vacillation concerning it. The Senate and the President alike have expressed, so far as acts can express it, no confidence in the Attorney-General," he said.

Teapot Dome Case

Devoting virtually his entire speech to Teapot Dome, Senator Johnson stated developments clearly indicated that "reaction and progress must fight it out again in the Republican Party."

"The system which seeks to exploit for individual gain what belongs to all, must be challenged in no uncertain fashion. It must be broken and driven from government. . . . Selfish materialism again encroaches upon the Nation and this time in the hideous guise not only of appropriation but of purchase of the public domain."

Sketching what he viewed as the parallel between the political situation today and that of 20 years ago, and lauding the service of President Roosevelt in the former "crisis" in his "arousing the public conscience," the California Senator declared, "We are fighting the same philosophy of government today." He continued:

The issues of the campaign were clearly seen at its inception by those who observe the affairs of the Government. The ugly shock of official corruption has made them equally clear to all of the people. Those who have been close to the situation have recognized not only the desirability but the necessity for a cleansing of the public domain."

People's Confidence Needed
There is a greater principle at stake than shielding individuals who may not be guilty of moral turpitude, or the punishment of those who brazenly have defied the law. A people's Government rests upon the confidence in those who compose it, and where that confidence is shaken there must be no limit to the legitimate effort for its restoration."

The Secretary of the Navy justified what he did, and said he would do it over again; and the United States Government is so doubtful of its own Department of Justice that it utilizes the money of the taxpayers in the employment of other attorneys to undo the terrible work of its own officials.

It is futile for any man now to argue that it is necessary to await an indefinite time to have an adequate conception of what has occurred.

EQUAL RIGHTS PLEA MADE TO PRESIDENT

New England Women Ask His
Aid in Passing "Lucretia
Mott Amendment"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Coolidge was appealed to today by a delegation of New England women representing the National Woman's Party, to assist in the passage of the so-called Lucretia Mott amendment now before Congress, providing that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Many laws of the New England states, discriminating against women, were brought to the attention of the President, and the point was made that New England women, while working in their separate legislatures to remove these inequalities, desire that the fundamental of equality be written into the Constitution of the United States as the permanent, inclusive and quickest way of gaining equal rights for women.

Members of Delegation

The members of the delegation were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. James Algeo of Barrington, R. I.; Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Anne Archbold, Bar Harbor, Me.; Gail Laughlin, Portland, Me.; Mary Kelly Macarty and Sallie Hovey, Portsmouth, N. H.; Hazel Mackaye, Shirley Center, Mass.; Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Brookline, Mass.; and Elsie Hill, Norwalk, Conn., who introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Algeo, Rhode Island chairman of the National Woman's Party, related the Rhode Island discriminations against women. "Mothers do not have equal guardianship with fathers of their children. In the case of illegitimate children, however, the mother is forced to bear the brunt of the burden," she said. "Women teachers are discriminated against in regulations and customs of school boards. Women in industry are hampered by discriminatory legislation. Women are excluded from jury service."

Massachusetts Cited

Mrs. Henderson of Massachusetts pointed out that in that State and in the other New England states the services of the wife belong to the husband, and the wife is not considered a partner in the ownership of property acquired by their joint efforts.

"While in the Massachusetts law the rights of the father and the mother to the custody of their child are declared to be equal, the mother does not have equal control," Mrs. Henderson said, "and the earnings and services of minor children are controlled by the father alone."

Miss Mackaye recalled to President Coolidge that in his native State of Vermont the personal earnings of the wife, as for instance, those secured from school teaching, are legally the property of the husband.

WOOL SHIPMENT PART OF DEVONIAN'S CARGO

Among the 15 cabin passengers arriving in Boston today on the liner Devonian from Liverpool was John Freeman of Hereford, England, who is going to New Bedford. Mr. Freeman was a member of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, attached to guards brigade headquarters during the war. Also on board were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bennett of Providence returning from a three months' visit to relatives: Miss Gladys Davies of Rochdale, Mass.; H. E. Seddon, Liverpool, real estate operator, and Mrs. M. T. Greenwood of New Bedford and Mrs. C. West of Lacombe, N. H. The steamer brought in 1000 tons of wool and general merchandise.

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MCADOO MEETING IN CHICAGO-FEB. 18

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (P).—A national conference of McAdoo supporters, representatives of Labor, farmers "and other Liberals" to consider the availability of the former Secretary of the Treasury as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was called last night to meet in Chicago, Feb. 18.

"The means you propose for ascertaining whether the present partisan attacks upon you have in any degree lessened the demand for your candidacy is the surest method that can be devised," David L. Rockwell, national director of the McAdoo campaign, said in a letter to Mr. McAdoo acknowledging the latter's suggestion that such a conference be called.

"This is the most daring, direct and courageous step ever taken by any presidential candidate," the letter said. In addition to invited supporters of the McAdoo candidacy invitations will be extended to "representative progressives" outside the Democratic Party and spokesmen of Labor and the farmer.

Mr. McAdoo requested the conference "to consider and determine whether or not the fact that an honorable professional service rendered by me to a country, but having no relation whatever to the oil leases now under investigation by the Senate committee, is prejudicial to my leadership in the cause of progressive Democracy."

Hundreds of supporters in all sections of the country have telegraphed national headquarters here of their intention to attend.

The conference probably will be held in Chicago's famous Coliseum, scene of many national nominating conventions.

RAILWAYS SEEK JITNEY PERMITS

Large Delegation Attends Hearing at State House

Street railway men in large numbers were before the Street Railway Committee at the State House this forenoon in support of the proposition to permit their corporations to run lines of jitneys. There were pending a petition of former Senator Clinton Q. Richmond, president of the Berkshire Street Railway Company; the recommendations of the Department of Public Utilities, and a bill from the department permitting the operation of motor vehicles for the carriage of passengers for hire when permitted by the department.

Chambers of commerce were present for the bill, and the proposition for the benefit of the corporations was supported by William A. O'Hearn, Senator, of North Adams, speaking for the benefit especially of the Berkshire Street Railway Company as in the territory represented by him. Then followed President Richmond in support of his petition.

Representative Morton of Taunton followed for the benefit of his constituents.

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When visiting us please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Amy Lowell's "Critical Fable" Finds Critic in Harvard Lyrist

Joseph Auslander Defends Sara Teasdale and "H. D."
in Lecture Before New England Poetry Club

Dicta from "A Critical Fable," recently disclosed to be the work of Miss Amy Lowell, met with decided opposition yesterday from Joseph Auslander, instructor in English at Harvard, in his talk before the New England Poetry Club at the Public Library, on three woman lyric poets. Mr. Auslander, himself a lyric poet, came gallantly to the rescue of Sara Teasdale and "H. D." Of the former Miss Lowell has written:

She loves in a charming, perpetual way. As though it just came when she was

Or quite occupied in affairs of the day. There is no single stunt in the style

amatory Which is not included in her category. We may as well take that at once

a priori. So easy to her seems the work of creation She might be just jotting down lines

from dictation. There is nothing green here, each poem's of the ripest: The Income tax lists her as Cupid's

own typist. "Without question Miss Teasdale has indulged in finger exercises and variations, agrees Mr. Auslander, but playing diluted sonatas is not characteristic of her. In Helen of Troy, 1907, she first manifested her music, her

magic; with Rivers to the Sea, 1915, she showed her complete melodic mastery. In Flame and Shadow, 1920, he still finds "the starriness, the exquisite chilling, the lyric inevitability," but also something of grim determination. The poet he considers to have grown

sadder, wiser, perhaps, and certainly more gravely beautiful.

Strange that H. D., the leader of the Imagists, a group to which Miss Lowell belongs and for which she was the spokesman, need be defended from Miss Lowell!" continued Mr. Auslander. Yet of H. D. she writes:

But I see an ice maiden within an ice block. With icicle staccatos hanging around her. And the violets frozen with which

they have crowned her. "No," said Mr. Auslander "H. D. has an even more merciless economy, a more stark lyricism than Sara Teasdale, but we can not accuse her of coldness. It's in the method and the trappings of her art, perhaps, but we could no more call her 'the frozen

Lesbian' than architecture, frozen music." Touch this ice and it flames, touch this marble and it cleams. Who would have her whine and tinkle, or utter the 'polyaniosities' of the fudge devourers?" He read selections of her poetry to prove her lack alike of ice or saccharine.

Miss Edna St. Vincent Millay also won his staunch support, not this time against the witticisms of Miss Lowell, but against the self-appointed critics who can not see the figs for the thistles in her work. Only acknowledge, he urged, her "brilliant fluidity, her artless felicity and accept such beauty as she chooses to give." He read many of her lyrics and also several sonnets, each line of which, he found, while keeping within the barriers of a rigid form, she had managed to "clothe with wings."

GREECE IS SUSPICIOUS OF TURKEY'S ABSENCE

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Feb. 14.—The Republicans think that Greece is drifting toward external and internal dangers, owing to the unpopularity of the Government. Political circles. The Christian Science Monitor representative is told, are perturbed by the absence of Turkey from the Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament at Rome. It is believed to be a subterfuge to allow the Turks to arm against Greece.

Military deputies contemplate resigning should the Government obtain a majority on the dynasty question. The Royalist coalition has decided to issue a manifesto to invite the people to unite against the Republicans.

MADRID CHAUFFEURS OPPOSE LIMITATION

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The chauffeurs of Madrid have decided to strike in protest against the new ordinance limiting the speed of their vehicles to 20 kilometers (12½ miles) an hour. They also complain that their employers are demanding they be bonded for 1900 pesetas each to care for any fines which may be imposed for violation of the ordinance.

The chauffeurs declare that the accidents, the frequency of which brought about the regulation, have in most cases been the fault of careless pedestrians. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria toured the city in an automobile Saturday at low speed to set an example under the new law.

ELECTRIC MOTOR VESSEL ARRIVES

La Playa Receives Noisy Greeting in Harbor

Completing its maiden trip, the new motor ship, La Playa, arrived this afternoon from Liverpool and received a noisy greeting from the whistles of steam craft in the harbor.

The La Playa is one of the three Diesel electric motor ships ordered by the United Fruit Company from Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead, England. Many innovations have been introduced in the construction of the new vessel which attracted widespread attention among English naval architects and other shipping experts before leaving the other side.

The La Playa is in command of Capt. William J. Close, formerly master of the steamer San Gil. It is 325 feet long between perpendiculars, 48 feet breadth of beam, 21.9 feet depth of hold to the upper deck, and speed 14 knots an hour. Built especially for the carriage of bananas and other fruit in tropical zones, all the holds are insulated with cork and cooled on the cold-air system.

The La Playa has accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. All the machinery is driven by electricity; the only steam being a small boiler for heating the quarters in winter.

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MAINE TO EXPEND MILLION ON ROADS

Governor and Council Approve
Projects Recommended by
Highway Commission

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 14 (Special).—State highway construction aggregating about \$1,000,000, recommended by the State Highway Commission, has been approved by the Governor and council, and the commission is preparing specifications with the intention of immediately calling for bids so that work may be begun at the earliest possible moment in the spring.

The principal contracts to be let will be for two long stretches on the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, the second most important artery of tourist traffic into Maine and the main thoroughfare between the White Mountains and this State. The highway in Maine runs from Fryeburg to Portland, via Bridgton and Naples. Already it has been completed for much of its distance between Portland and Naples, or will be when existing contracts started last season are finished early this year.

The two additional stretches which are to be built are 4.18 miles through the town of Bridgton and 3.07 miles in the town of Raymond. The total cost of the two stretches is estimated to be slightly over \$200,000.

For several years unsuccessful attempts have been made to obtain the building of a short-cut through Edgecomb, at Wiscasset, on the Portland and Rockland state highway. It would go straight east from the end of the long wooden bridge at Wiscasset, over Davis Island, and across an arm of the bay striking the present state highway again several miles farther on. The new direct route has now been approved by the council, and will be started this summer, and in addition a spur will be built through to the Boothbay Harbor road in order to accommodate travel there. This work is estimated to cost about \$90,000.

A long stretch on the Bangor and Aroostook County state highway will be built through the towns of Lincoln

and Winn, a distance of nine miles, at an estimated cost of about \$180,000. Approximately 21 miles of the International Highway between Maine and the city of Quebec, via Skowhegan and Jackman, will also be built at an estimated cost of about \$175,000. This will be through the towns of Bingham, Moscow, Caratunk, The Forks, and Moose River.

The only remaining poor stretch on the state highway between Poland, Spring and Bethel is also to be rebuilt. This is a section 3.22 miles in length, through Paris and Woodstock, and which it is estimated will cost \$66,000. A short section through the town of Smyrna, in Aroostook County, 2.16 miles, estimated to cost \$34,771, will be built, as well as another short section in Edmunds, 2.78 miles, estimated to cost \$62,000, the last remaining link on the state highway between Machias and Calais. This is the main line to St. Andrews and St. John, N. B., as well as to Nova Scotia.

A start will also be made on a new state highway between Milo and Bangor, and 3.64 miles will be put down through the towns of Milo, Orneville and LaGrange. The estimated cost is \$130,000.

MORE BILLBOARD POWER IS SOUGHT

Local Regulation Urged at
Chamber Meeting

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special).—Greater power for municipalities in the regulation of billboards was advocated by the Western Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting here yesterday afternoon, and endorsement was given to a bill now pending in the Legislature for the purpose.

The organization approved the bill to have state authorities opened for industrial exhibitions and also the proposal to have bridges on trunk-line highways placed under state control. Plans were discussed for furthering a nation-wide campaign to advertise the attractions of the western part of the State.

William M. Cochran was elected president of the organization; John W. Smead, Greenfield, vice-president, and B. A. Hapgood, Springfield, secretary and treasurer.

NEW ELEMENTARY VIOLIN MUSIC CALLED MODERN STUDENTS' NEED

An Original Literature by Present-Day Composers Would
Reduce Drudgery, Claims Concerto-Prize Winner

"If more composers conscientiously would arrange a musical literature for beginners in violin study, leaving the traditional and solemn pathway of Beethoven and Czerny and all the other orthodox, but heavy, elementary masters, and would carve new paths bright with the harmonic lusters of modern music, it would be possible agreeably to bridge the time which, for most young students, is a time of the purest technical slavery, the



Ernest V. Marsh
His Concerto Won Prize in
Composition Contest

boredom of which talent may or may not survive," said Ernest V. Marsh of the Cambridge Conservatory of Music in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Marsh, himself, is accumulating an original student literature for young violinists, which, he says, provides the elements necessary to ground-work and avoids timeworn repetitions.

Mr. Marsh has just been notified of an award made to him in the Chicago Daily News music composition competition for an original concerto in three movements. The object of the competition was to encourage American music at a time when the appreciation of music in this country is said to be more vigorous than ever before. The judges of the contest were Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Eric Delmarier, his assistant; Maurice Rosenfeld, music critic of the Chicago Daily News, and Arthur Olaf Anderson, composer, of Chicago. In writing to Mr. Marsh of the award, Mr. Anderson said he hoped that Mr. Marsh would "continue to express himself in music." Mr. Marsh epitomizes the inevitable goal of music composition as self-expression. The winning concerto will be broadcast soon, together with other winning compositions, probably from station WMAQ of the Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Marsh studied violin and composition study mainly in Boston with C. M. Allen, violinist, and with Arthur W. Knowlton, teacher of composition who has been a pupil of Virth and a member of the old Joachim Quartet. Mr. Marsh has been associated as soloist with such organizations as the Haydn Trio and the Schubert String Quartet.

Mr. Marsh feels that the theory of limiting beginners to the conventional literature handed down from generation to generation, without respect to intellectual development and the changing customs in musical tradition, is unfortunate. It is not necessarily true, he explained, that the elementary literature suitable 20 years ago is the best type with which to begin the training of this generation. He believes that particularly in young students today there are the unmistakable signs of the times, and that

the influences on every side which combine to surround youth with constant exhortations to the rich harmonies of modern music foster a taste for them.

He believes therefore that for composers to arrange a contemporary literature of their own, adapted to this generation, its temperament and intellectual desires is merely to be forestalled and to make a definite and fruitful appeal to youthful taste which may, in turn, evolve into a vigorous factor in musical progress.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks in early violin teaching, he added, is the "cross-key relationship"; but there are keys in which music may be written to reduce its difficulties. A rich melody need not be lacking from a composition if it does not appear constantly carried by the solo instrument. Certain notes, marked to be held by the violin while the piano carries what might be called embroidery of the fundamental melody, may enrich a violin study by their very stationary condition quite as much as if upon them fell the entire burden of an active conduct of the melody. Mr. Marsh emphasized that to conquer boredom by eliminating drudgery would be to make a long constructive forward stride in the liaison between youth and technical study.

Mr. Marsh is arranging a concert suit in miniature for young violinists, and other studies which, he says, will have color, rhythm and the "something new," which is a powerful asset in the attraction of children. He adds that these qualities do not limit the appeal of the compositions entirely to youth, but often prove of universal interest.

CLOTHIERS ASK FOR TAX RELIEF

New England Association Holds
Annual Meeting

A resolution urging Congress to "proceed without delay with the vital task of revising the revenue law of the United States, so that business and the public may secure the largest measure of relief possible," was adopted yesterday at the annual convention of the New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association. The convention, which has been in session at the Boston City Club since Monday, came to an end yesterday. The following officers have been elected for 1924:

President—J. C. Mandelson of Nashua, N. H.; Vice-presidents—James T. Owens, representing Massachusetts; John J. Desmont, Maine; Arthur

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Newkirk, Long Beach, Calif.; Mrs. O. T. Bracken, Framingham, Mass.; Anne Roselle, New York City; John G. Campbell, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. LaFarge, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Estelle K. Williams, Roxbury, Mass.; H. K. Smith, Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. E. L. Young, Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. I. C. Lamb, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ernie W. Michaud, Marblehead, Mass.; Fletcher P. Thornton, Summit, N. J.; Fletcher P. Thornton Jr., Summit, N. J.; G. I. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Unusual Actions of Her Father Disturb Boston Young Lady

Nothing Seems to Suit Head of Family Who Was Once
Normal Member of Society—Secret Is Revealed

A young person in Boston of three years has stood the sudden upheaval in the midst of her peaceful home just as long as she can in silence. She finds her father acting very strangely. She has watched him and tried to ferret out a reason for his behavior and her bewilderment has found relief in words.

Formerly father wasn't at home much. When he was he was a delicious father, full of splendid stories and new games to play and everything. Now he's at home a lot and there's so much more time to play games and listen to stories, but he seems to have forgotten them all. No one knows just what to do with him now when he's home.

He doesn't like this and he doesn't like that, and he prowls around the house knocking things over and fidgeting about in the funniest way. He sits in one chair and jumps up, saying it is too hard. He sits in another and grumbles, "Who saved the legs off that chair?" He keeps hunting all over the house for something he can't find.

"He winds up the clock when it isn't good for the clock," said the young lady. "He can't find anything to play with. He used to play with my puss-cat all the time. Now he doesn't see her. She thinks it's funny. So do I."

He asks me to go to walk with him. I put on my red cap and red coat because he likes that, but he doesn't say they are pretty as he usually does. I have to run all the way to keep up with him. He doesn't see anything in the store windows to buy, not even candy. That's funny.

"In the house while my mother is doing the work she says it seems as if he was under her feet all the time."

She sends him downstairs to find something to paint or chop or look at and he says the funniest things. He says "Nothin' doin'." My father isn't as much fun as he used to be. I don't see why.

The young person of three years doesn't understand yet about the new two-platoon system of the Boston Fire Department. All she knows is that her father's business is riding on a thrilling bright red wagon and wearing a beautiful helmet. He hasn't lost his job, but he doesn't seem to work at it so much. And even Uncle Frank says, "He does act awful unnecessary."

"I wonder what that means?"

FRATERNITIES VOTE DRY LAW SUPPORT

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 14 (Special).—Casque and Casket, the organization at the University of New Hampshire representing all the fraternities, has passed a resolution expressing its wish to go on record in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and its determination to do all in its power as an organization to aid in enforcing the prohibition laws. Many of the fraternities have rules of their own against drinking and the bringing of liquor into fraternity houses, but it was felt that the organization representing them all should take a stand for law enforcement.

POULTRY RAISING FINANCED

GROVE CITY, Pa., Feb. 13.—A Grove City bank which recently announced it would give financial assistance to persons willing to undertake poultry farming has brought an overwhelming number of applicants, the bank reported. Among those applying for credit were a number of city residents.

TAX-EXEMPTS WILL DISAPPEAR IN DECADE, SAYS STATE OFFICIAL

Declares They Rob Productive Enterprise, Burden Other
Income, Foster Local Prodigality, Aid Rich Most

Taxpayers see a vital point in the question asked by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury: "Should a system of taxation that permits a man with income of \$100,000 a year to pay not one cent to the support of the Government remain unaltered?" The argument has been advanced that tax-exempt bonds, of which \$12,309,000,000 are afloat, cannot be taxed, although the Sixteenth Amendment reads: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived." Rather than attempt to retrace steps, a bill is before Congress for another constitutional amendment to limit further issues. Tax-exempts make it easier for governments to run up debt, yet they pay nothing directly to the expense they increase. Special attention is being given to taxation in The Christian Science Monitor.

Tax-exempt securities will be eliminated from American finances within 10 years, declares Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, who charges that within the last two years savings banks of the Commonwealth have put nearly \$100,000,000 into Liberty bonds in order to escape taxation and that the total now invested in these nontaxable securities is \$275,000,000.

Mr. Long, who is urging the Legislative Committee on Taxation to pass his bill repealing the special exemption of Liberty bonds from the state tax of one-half of 1 per cent on deposits, pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the matter of tax exemption on particular forms of property goes far beyond the limits of the State, and is today a national issue, for \$12,309,000,000 of wholly nontaxable securities are now afloat in the United States.

"Tax-exempts automatically find their way into the hands of the wealthy, both in Massachusetts and in the Nation," Mr. Long explained, "and this is the fundamental objection to them. They give greater benefit to rich people than to poor, in the tax-exemption privilege they carry."

"Patriotic Motives Unquestioned"

"Of course the patriotic motives behind the Liberty bonds are unquestioned, and the federal exemption that they carry is likely to continue. But in granting state exemption to them besides, the following figures show how wealth has flowed into them to escape the normal tax burden that other people must carry."

"In 1921 the state savings banks held Liberty bonds to the amount of \$192,000,000; two years later the amount had jumped to \$275,000,000. In the first year the State was taxing 30 per cent of the total savings banks deposits; in the second year only 24 per cent. There is a possibility, by no means unlikely, that the time will come when we will get no tax at all from the savings banks."

"The excuse of patriotism does not

warrant issues of state and local tax-exempt bonds," Mr. Long continued, "and these make the great proportion of such securities outstanding. The taxes that are saved by men of large incomes who invest in nontaxable bonds must be secured by the Government through higher taxes on the ordinary person."

Productive Enterprise Not Aided

"Since localities save money in the low interest rates these bonds command over ordinary industrial securities," Mr. Long explained, "then the more they go in debt, the more they profit, at least temporarily, over other localities which do not take this method of escaping the State's taxes."

"Not a cent of money in tax-exempts actually goes to creating new industrial business," Mr. Long pointed out. "Tax-exempt bonds pay high yields, but only indirectly do these highways increase the sale of automobiles or of commerce. If the same money went into building a city skyscraper, there would be no telling where the farthest ripples of the newly created business activity would go, long after the architects, foremen and construction gang for the skyscraper itself had departed."

"It may be argued that tax-exempts are needed to enable states and the smaller districts to raise money in competition with industry. Personally I do not think they need this advantage. State and national bonds will always have a certain advantage over other securities because of their greater safety. It would be better to let the normal business balance adjust itself than to introduce artificial and unfair stimulants for one form of securities."

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RUSSIAN REFUGEES TO BE REPATRIATED

Some 60,000 in Chinese Territory Become a Great Burden on Foreign Communities

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—A plan for repatriation of those who desire to return to Russia, and emigration to white-labor countries for the others, is to be presented to the League of Nations as a solution of the Russian refugee problem in China.

Dr. James A. Greig, a missionary of Kirin, Manchuria, has been appointed league commissioner to deal with the plan, and he expects to present it to Dr. Nansen within a few weeks.

China, being adjacent territory to Russia, was used as an asylum for a large number of Russians during the political terror in Russia. In Manchuria there are about 35,000 refugees. In North China about 15,000, and in Shanghai another 8000—most of them destitute and living on a charity which is proving too strenuous for the small foreign communities providing the bulk of their support. Many of the refugees are living in terrible conditions. In Shanghai recently it was reported that a number of the refugees were being sold as slaves, but the rich owners were overruled by the protests of Chinese coolies. A number of refugees have been absorbed by the labor market, but a good many are street hawkers competing with Chinese, and others travel inland selling cloth to the natives.

The only difficulty in the League plan is whether the Soviet Government is willing to receive the refugees, who include the remnants of the White army that evacuated Vladivostok when the Reds captured the last stronghold at the end of 1920, and a number of political fugitives. Dr. Nansen has given his opinion that there is every reason to believe that a general amnesty will be proclaimed, and that the refugees will return under assurances and guarantees which have, on the whole, been observed. In this he was quoting from the experience gained in a similar repatriation plan adopted for thousands of Russian refugees in Constantinople.

From a small census taken in China only 2 per cent of the refugees have stated their willingness to return. The sponsors of the plan, however, are convinced that when the plan has been explained to the refugees, and the first batch of repatriation missionaries have returned to China to inform the others of their reception, which is part of the plan, the majority will go back. The Chinese Government and the South Manchuria Railway will be asked to provide free transportation to the frontier, where the Soviet Government will take charge.

Canada and Brazil are the countries selected for emigration purposes, but this part of the plan is reserved for later attention owing to the intricate negotiations that will have to be conducted to make the financial burden on the League as light as possible.

COMMERCE DIRECTOR ASKS LEGAL STATUS FOR AGENTS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Greater co-ordination between United States Government department representatives abroad is necessary for the future well-being of our foreign commerce, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Dr. Klein repeated before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to urge early action on legislation giving permanent legal status to the foreign service of his bureau.

Dr. Klein analyzed the foreign commerce of the United States, pointing out that 50 per cent of our total exports and 80 per cent of those to Europe are agricultural products. Fifty per cent of imports into the United States are agricultural. It is necessary, he added, because of the close connection between agriculture and industry that the commercial attaché have an intimate knowledge of their correlation to advise the American business man and farmer where they may best dispose of their products.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce last year received 115,000 requests for information from farmers and farm organizations.

BOOK ANNOUNCED ON PEACE PLANS

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore's peace plan which won the \$50,000 prize offered by Edward W. Bok, will, it is announced, be published in a book with some 15 other plans submitted in the contest.

The book, which is expected to be ready in April, will be edited by Miss Esther Everett Lape, member in charge of the policy committee of the American Peace Award, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Miss Lape said that among the 22,165 plans received by the committee were several of great interest, force and value beside that which won the prize, and that aside from this relatively small group there were many which contained ideas, brief arguments and general contributions to the discussions which had both brilliance and point.

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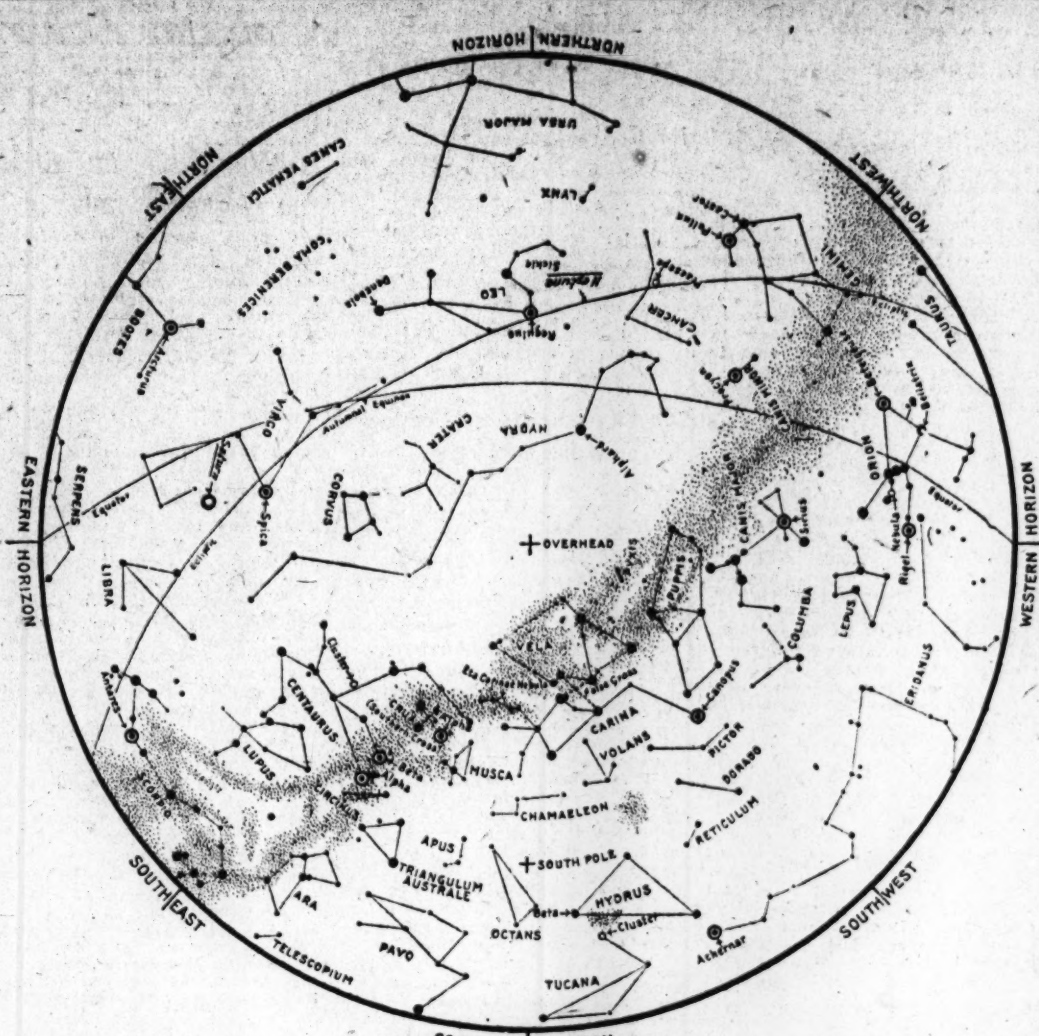
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The March Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 7 at 11 p. m., March 22 at 10 p. m., April 7 at 9 p. m., and April 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

The Southern Heavens for March Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE dictum of Horace Greeley years ago for the farmer youth of America, "Go West," is paralleled today by the astronomical urge to "Go South." South of the equator, in the Southern Hemisphere, are splendors and marvels of the sky unseen in northern latitudes, and never before have astronomers been so keen to seek these new and fruitful celestial fields.

New instruments, projected stations, and co-operative affiliations under the Southern Cross have been noted in various news items. Already the Solar Observatory in Australia, mentioned recently in this column, is assured, and Dr. W. G. Duffield has been appointed as the first director. The Yale University Observatory is about to establish a southern station. Other observatories are planning to extend their work southward among those stars not to be reached in their present locations. Institutions, which do not have already southern stations of their own, are making provision for exchange of courtesies with observatories south of the "line." For example, during the last year, an agreement has been made between the observatory at Leyden, Holland, and Johannesburg, South Africa, by which astronomers from the Leyden Observatory shall have every facility to visit Johannesburg and to use the instrumental equipment of the Union Observatory. In exchange, astronomers may enter the Leyden Observatory as research students and will be permitted to enjoy the resources of that institution. Availing himself of this agreement, Professor Hertzsprung is now in Johannesburg making researches especially connected with the Magellanic Clouds.

The Lick Observatory has had a station at Santiago, Chile, for about 20 years. The Harvard Observatory has occupied many temporary southern sites, establishing its first Peruvian station in 1889. This Harvard station, soon removed to Arequipa, has extended Prof. E. C. Pickering's system of star charting from pole to pole. The work at Arequipa continues, but to gain clear sky during the season of the year when observations are impossible there, Harvard has just opened another station farther south, in the neighborhood of Calama, Chile. Here, the records of the Smithsonian observers, who have occupied the locality in recent years, show a remarkable percentage of clear weather, well distributed. At first sight it may not seem a disadvantage to have the cloudy nights bunched, as they are at Arequipa for several months during the rainy season. The nights of the clear season.

son, however, cannot compensate the loss, for many constellations will have been obscured at the best and perhaps the only times when they are in a favorable position for observation. We have given only in part the data showing the trend southward in locating observing stations or observatories where they can view new realms of the sky under advantageous circumstances.

One of the fruits of southern work is the recent announcement from the Harvard Observatory of an object so far away that its light requires 1,000,000 years to reach us. This miniature universe, called N. G. C. 6822, was discovered by Prof. E. C. Bagnard 40 years ago while using a six-inch telescope. Photographed, it looks like the Magellanic Clouds, consisting of stars, and little nebulae, mingled with diffuse nebulosity. It is by comparison with the Magellanic Clouds that Dr. Shapley gets its distance. From provisional measures he estimates the distance of the Magellanic Clouds of the order of 100,000 light years; the Small Cloud at 80,000, and the Large Cloud at 115,000 light years. Now, Dr. Shapley attacks the problem of the distance by three different approaches. First, in this cloud certain sections bear a striking resemblance to certain patches in the Magellanic Clouds, only the latter are from 12 to 15 times larger. Therefore, the inference is drawn that the object is from 12 to 15 times more distant than the Magellanic Clouds. Again, there are two diffuse nebulae in N. G. C. 6822 which resemble nebulae in the Large Cloud. Assuming that all these nebulae have the same linear diameter, the distance is 900,000 light years; or assuming comparability of brightness, the stupendous distance of 1,500,000 light years follows. He thinks that the best estimate is based on certain super-giant stars, which, on account of their great distance, appear of only the eighteenth magnitude. Assuming these to be intrinsically as bright as similar stars in the Clouds, the result of 800,000 light years is given. Averaging up these several leads, it seems safe to call the distance a million light years, or 6,000,000,000,000 miles. Such great distance makes this star cloud about 3000 light years in diameter, and places it probably far, far beyond the bounds of the Milky Way.

Orion is taking his departure as well as Eridanus. The Twins with the Lesser and the Greater Dogs will be next to follow. The Hare and the Dove will accompany them. Hydra is overhead giving a good view of a usually inconspicuous constellation. In the north the Sickle in Leo hangs like a pot hook, an unfamiliar appearance to northern eyes. Southward on the meridian, we may find the so-called "False Cross," made up of stars in Carina and Vela. The true Southern Cross is eastward, in the direction of the bright stars in the Centaur. Indeed, Alpha and Beta Centauri point to the Cross. Virgo, high in the east, bears the bright star Spica, and presents also Saturn, a planetary visitor within its borders. Bootes with Arcturus, and Scorpio with Antares are coming into view. Nor should we

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ANCE a million light years, or 6,000,000,000,000 miles. Such great distance makes this star cloud about 3000 light years in diameter, and places it probably far, far beyond the bounds of the Milky Way.

The Milky Way, having now swept by the zenith, forms an arch spanning the southwestern sky. Looking south to the constellation Hydra, we see the Small Magellanic Cloud and a little higher the Large Magellanic Cloud. These are wonderful objects when photographed on a large scale. Their size is immense. A photograph obtained by Prof. S. I. Bailey with an exposure of 23 hours, continuing through four nights at Hanover, South Africa, shows with considerable exactness the outline to the Clouds and enabled Dr. Shapley to determine the dimensions by using the distances given above. It is found that light requires 5000 years to traverse the Small Cloud, while the Large Cloud measures no less than 14,000 light years.

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The Planets

The bright evening star in the southwest, the planet Venus, is higher in the sky at sunset, and brighter than it was last month. Mercury passes superior conjunction on March 22, and being behind the sun is quite invisible. Saturn is in the constellation Virgo as shown by the accompanying map. Having passed its stationary point in February, it will now seem to move westward among the stars. Jupiter in Scorpio rises about midnight, and later Mars the ruddy planet, appears. Uranus and Neptune are negligible for amateur observers.

On March 5 there will be a partial eclipse of the sun. It is visible principally in the Antarctic and the South Atlantic oceans. At the Cape of Good Hope the maximum eclipse occurs about 5 p. m. Greenwich time. About one-fifth of the sun's diameter will be seen covered by the intervening moon. Only six-tenths of the diameter will be covered even at the most favored stations at sea.

AUSTRALIAN SENATOR SPEAKS TO CANADIANS

TORONTO, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The direct policy of the Government and people of Australia is a "white Australia," stated R. V. Wilton, Senator, of Australia, to the Canadian Club recently. Speaking on trade conditions the speaker said, "We can grow the best wheat, but I think you grow more. In five years Australia will be in active competition in the Empire in the production of cotton." "We hope to clothe you," he said, speaking of wool. He declared that something was seriously wrong when producers in Australia only received 3d a pound, while it was sold in Britain as high as 1s. 3d. "If we are doing the producing we look to the other side of the world, flesh of our flesh, for our market. We ask them to consume what we produce. There is no better investment for British capital than in the British Dominions. We are too ready to feed the enemy and too prone to forget." Mr. Wilton, who is Minister of Public Health for Australia, is acting for the Prime Minister on matters to be discussed with the Dominion.

CANADIAN WORKERS TO GET RADIO SETS

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National railway, has a scheme to provide the homes of every employee on Canada's national railway with a radio receiving outfit. The plan, as announced in Winnipeg, contemplates the establishment of broadcasting stations at certain points on the line, from which the head of the system will communicate his hopes and plans to the railway workers.

Sir Henry will use the broadcasting equipment as frequently as possible, at least once a week. Employees who receive the radio sets will be permitted to pay for them in small monthly instalments.

QUEBEC GOLD PROSPECTS

MONTREAL, Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—At least four ore bodies that seem likely to develop into producing gold mines have been discovered in northern Quebec, according to Dr. H. C. Cooke of the Dominion Geological Survey. These are on the Chaudiere, Home, St. Lawrence and Lake Fortune properties. Most of the veins so far found in northwestern Quebec have been too small or insufficiently rich to be of commercial importance, but their occurrence over a wide area shows that the conditions favoring the formation of ore bodies prevail throughout the belt.

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Radio in Half Million British Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2—During the recent educational conference, Arthur Burrows, who is the director of programs of the British Broadcasting Company, addressed a meeting on the subject of educational broadcasting.

Mr. Burrows said that it was calculated that at present over 500,000 homes were equipped with listening-in sets, and while, speaking as a former natural science master himself, he recognized the fact that many subjects could only be handled by the actually present lecturer or demonstrator, yet broadcast telephony could provide many facilities at present denied to the teaching world. Owing to the single control exercised by the British Broadcasting Company, it is enabled at any time to arrange for a speech, address, or any particular item to be broadcast from all the eight transmitting stations scattered over Great Britain, from Aberdeen in the north to Bournemouth on the south coast.

A Possible School Program

Nothing had yet been done, said Mr. Burrows, toward a systematic radiation of lectures to schools, but many items had been broadcast during the night programs which might well have been sent out to schools during their school hours. These might have included lectures by astronomical experts, addresses by the official lecturers at the British Museum, natural history talks, and so on. He anticipated no difficulty in getting together experts on various subjects who had good voices so that his company would be able to broadcast a systematic series of addresses.

In order that this idea of educational broadcasting might be developed on sound lines, Mr. Burrows said that the advice and assistance of the National Advisory Committee on Education had already been sought. Locally something had been done, as for instance in Newcastle, where a late afternoon talk for pupils was already in operation. The cost of a broadcasting service could be estimated at from £30 to £100, according to the size of classroom, and its distance from the transmitting station, while the upkeep ought not to be more than 3 shillings a week when the apparatus was in use. With the exception of a few coastal towns where there was interference from ships' wireless, little difficulty would be experienced with the receiving set. The Broadcasting Company are thus embarking on the experiment of trans-

mitting a half-hour educational talk once a week. This will be extended to two or three afternoons a week, if it is found to be appreciated.

Half-Hour Educational Talks

Mr. Burrows also said that he believed there was a field for development in broadcasting Shakespeare and other recognized dramatic works, and also "general knowledge" talks by the greatest authorities on their particular subjects. He hoped in the future to hear such things as the discoveries of Tutank-Amen's tomb narrated by Howard Carter and illustrated by lantern slides and cinema films, broadcast to hundreds of schools simultaneously.

A venture in film education has just been started by two pioneers, William Courtney and E. Greengrass, who under the title of "Empire School Journeys" are arranging a series of school matinees in a London hall. Only films of educational value will be shown, those already screened being "Through Romantic India," "The Grail of the World," and "With Captain Scott to the South Pole."

"The Cradle of the World" is a film record of a journey through Kenya Colony, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo, which gives a vivid picture of life in Central Africa. It was shown to a gathering of teachers, who agreed that it would form a valuable supplement to the school lesson. The film on India is produced in natural colors and would impress details of that country on a child's mind in a way no amount of teaching from books could do. Although this is admittedly a financial venture, the promoters are inspired by ideals and are out to harness the film to education.

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UNIVERSITY WOMEN READY FOR MEETING

North Atlantic Section of American Association to Hold Three-Day Session

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (Special).—Speakers prominent in political and educational fields are to address the conference of the North Atlantic Section of the American Association of University Women which will open here Friday evening and continue through Saturday and Sunday. These speakers include Dr. Talcott Williams, dean emeritus of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University; Miss M. Carey Thomas, president emerita of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, and Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University.

Friday evening will be taken up with committee meetings. The events scheduled for Saturday include the presentation of credentials, an inspection of an exhibit of material showing the work of the 40 local branches of the North Atlantic Section, arranged by the New Haven branch of the A. A. U. W., under the direction of Miss Anne S. Pratt of New Haven, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, and a luncheon in Memorial Hall, Yale University.

Representatives Martha Thomas of Pennsylvania and Fort of New Jersey and Dr. Williams will be the principal speakers at the luncheon when "The Trend of Municipal Government in the Last Ten Years" will be the subject for discussion. Mrs. William Morton Wheeler of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Affairs and Legislation of the association will preside.

The delegates will be welcomed by Miss Jean Paton of Smith College, president of the New Haven branch of the A. A. U. W. Miss Mina Kerr, also a graduate of Smith College, national executive secretary of the A. A. U. W., will talk on the national program of the association and Mrs. Francis Pen-ton Bernard, a graduate of Vassar College and national educational secretary of the association, will speak on the educational program.

An interesting feature of the meeting on Saturday afternoon will be a series of short talks by members of the Yale faculty. "Women at Yale, 1894-1924," will be the topic of Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the Yale graduate school.

A dinner and reception at the New Haven Lawn Club, and a Chinese play presented by members of the New Haven branch of the A. A. U. W., conclude the Saturday events. At this dinner, President Angell of Yale University and Miss Margaret Meserve, vice-president of the International Federation of University Women, will speak of "International Relations."

The chief feature of the Sunday program will be a luncheon at the Yale Faculty Club, at which President Emeritus Thomas of Bryn Mawr College will speak on "What Shall We Do About the League of Nations?" The presiding officer at this luncheon, arranged by the New Haven branch in honor of the visiting delegates, will be Miss Caroline Runtz-Rees, chairman of the Connecticut State Federation of University Women.

On Sunday morning the guests will have an opportunity to hear the Rev. Charles W. Gilkey preach at the university service, and to tour the Yale campus and the Harkness Memorial quadrangle. An afternoon recital on the Newberry organ in Woolsey Hall by Prof. Harry Benjamin Jepson, university organist, concludes the conference program.

MUSIC

The Cecilia Society

The Cecilia Society, Agide Jacchia, conductor, gave a concert last night in Symphony Hall. The chorus of the society was assisted by Anne Roselli, soprano; Iride Pilla, soprano; Mme. Nevada Van Der Veer, mezzo-soprano; Richard Crooks, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass; also by 60 players of the Boston Symphony orchestra. The program included the overture to "William Tell"; cantata, "Hymn to Rossini," by Agide Jacchia, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The time when the Cecilia Society stood for progress in music, its founder and conductor, Mr. B. J. Lang, realized that music had not crystallized into a dead language, and that composers were continually discovering new and beautiful combinations. To him the musical public of Boston owes an immense debt of gratitude for numerous performances of music until then unheard in this city.

Since Mr. Lang's time, however, the policy of the society has gradually changed, and from being musically progressive it has at last arrived at the stage of being almost reactionary. Last night seemed to represent the extreme to which such a musical policy may be carried, for the society chose for the principal number on its program Rossini's "Stabat Mater," a work which is hopelessly outmoded, and which was decidedly not one of the master's most happy inspirations, even in its best days.

The "Stabat Mater" was preceded by a performance of Mr. Jacchia's "Hymn to Rossini," a "piece d'occasion" which contains much graceful choral writing and grateful solos for soprano and tenor.

Flonzaley Quartet

The Flonzaley Quartet gave its second concert of the season in Jordan Hall last night, playing the quartets by Mozart in A major (K-464); by Vaughan Williams in G minor, and by Beethoven in C major, op. 59, No. 3.

The Vaughan Williams quartet is both original and charming, though far separated from "A London Symphony" in time of composition, and also presumably in aim, it nevertheless strongly resembles the larger and later work in atmosphere and idiom. There is in it no hint of the academically contrived. Dr. Williams not only has listened to the scales of old English

folk song, but also has sensed the life throbbing about him, and what he has heard and felt is revealed forcefully and inescapably in his score. He gives the impression, not of having employed certain harmonic, contrapuntal or rhythmic methods to make people stop and listen, but rather of having spoken inevitably in music.

The performance of this quartet and of the other items on the program was of the quality associated with the name of "Flonzaley." If Mr. Bett's violin gave his hearers one distressing moment, that perhaps may be set down as a warning to reviewers against too free use of laudatory superlatives. If there is one persisting fault in the ensemble it is probably the occasional overweight of the cello voice. There were times last night when Mr. D'Archebeaux seemed not to realize the power of his good right arm. But by and large the performance was typically Flonzaley, joyful in the Mozart, technically dazzling and emotionally stirring in the Beethoven. L. A. S.

CONSUL TO SINGAPORE PLANS BOSTON VISIT

Ernest L. Harris, United States Consul-General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, will be in Boston Feb. 26 and 27 for conferences with manufacturers, exporters and importers, who are interested in foreign commerce with that part of the world. It was learned today that he will make his headquarters at the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Custom House, while in Boston.

View of unusually heavy imports of rubber at Boston during the last few weeks, a product of importance in exports from Singapore, the visit of Mr. Harris is expected to attract much interest among rubber manufacturers. Singapore also is said to be a promising market for American manufactured goods and New England exporters are expected to discuss the opportunities for their particular lines with Mr. Harris.

ART

Casson Gallery

The punctilious details of the dress of our forefathers lent a great deal to the beauty of portraiture. The sumptuous draperies, laces, ruffles, the grace and elegance, delicacy and refinement would inevitably enhance the grandeur of the stately figures, who sat with such distinction and dignity for their portraits. And it was not only in these details that the artists showed their craftsmanship, but in the painting of the features and flesh.

A group of nearly a dozen of these old portraits by distinguished artists have been hung for exhibition at the Casson Gallery on Boylston Street. Particular interest is "William Leman, Esq., of Northampton" by Sir Peter Leys, portraitist of the reign of Charles II. In this picture can be seen the interesting model developed by the French of painting carved frames around the figure. This gentleman, with long curly hair and ample flowing robes, is painted with a "linguistic look" for which Sir Peter was famous. "Portrait of a Lady" by Louis Tocqué, contemporary of Reynolds, is exquisitely painted with the laces and bows and innumerable accessories. The lady holds a very unique and unfamiliar musical instrument in her lap. "Master Wigzell" by William Beechey reflects the style of the 18th century. "A Gentleman in Black" by G. Jameson reminds us of the early portraits of John Winthrop at Harvard.

"The Marquis of Waterford" is by Gilbert Stuart, "portrait painter of the Revolution," whose ideal of portraiture was that which expressed sentiment, grace and character. All of the work of this man has the distinction of sensitive contour and profound characterization. There is also a portrait of "Captain Thomas Groves," by John Singleton Copley. This artist, whose name is coupled with Stuart's in the history of American painting, achieved with excellent craftsmanship all those sumptuous necessities of adornment hitherto heeded.

This group of pictures represents a remarkable list of significant historical painters, both of England and the United States. The exhibit from every point of view is indeed a splendid one.

At the Boston City Club

A new exhibition has been hung in the Boston City Club with paintings by Sidney Chase, C. Scott White and Sears Gallagher. The water colors by the latter were many of them seen a few months ago in a local exhibit. The artist has taken the rocky shore of Monhegan for most of his subjects. He paints rocks with unusual realism, getting the dry, gray, smooth, surfaces broken up by delineating crevices.

C. Scott White paints his rocks differently. He is not concerned so much with surface quality as with shape and solidity. And he is less literal, also, in shadow and color. "Changing Weather" done in oils, is dramatic in the overcast sky, illuminated by a hidden moon. "Lifting Fog" is exquisitely painted.

The landscapes by Sidney Chase vary. Some of them have a circumambient misty quality, others are solidly formed. Mr. Chase is most poetic of the three artists in his interpretation of natural beauty. He does not paint in a single style, but adapts the mode to the demands of the subject.

MEMORIAL TRIP FAVORED
The joint legislative Committee on Military Affairs voted yesterday to report favorably the petition of Roland W. Sawyer, Representative of Ware, for a law providing for a state memorial expedition this summer to visit the battle fields of Europe where Massachusetts men were engaged in the World War. Parents and wives of the men who served in France are to be invited as guests.

The bill, as reported, makes no specific appropriation, but provides that the adjutant-general of the Commonwealth shall make such preparations and appoint such persons to carry out the provisions of the act as shall be approved by the Governor.

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SHOWMEN ATTAIN HIGHER STANDARDS

Head of Committee Summarizes Progress Made in Eliminating Objectionable Features

Great progress has been made by the Showmen's Legislative Committee of America in the last year in improving and cleaning up the carnival industry of the United States and Canada, so that today the greater part of the objectionable features have been replaced by a higher grade of entertainment. Now the committee is turning its attention to fairs and is about to make its regenerating influence felt in that field.

This was the substance of a message brought to members of the New England Agricultural Fairs Association, in convention at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston today, by Thomas J. Johnson of Chicago, commissioner of the showmen's committee, who was the principal speaker at the sessions.

Following the delivery of this message the New England fairs men adopted a resolution pledging themselves to become a part of this regulatory body and to work in accordance with its ideals. This means that when the fair association contracts for a show which is registered with the showmen's committee it knows it must be exactly as represented. This is only one of the advantages, as set forth.

Mr. Johnson is to the outdoor showmen what Will H. Hays is to the "movie" industry—what Judge Kenesaw M. Landis is to baseball—but with this difference—that whereas the high commissioner of baseball supervises the professional ball playing in accordance with a set of rules, and Mr. Hays functions largely under the direction of the motion-picture industry itself, Mr. Johnson, as he himself puts it, "has no boss"; he makes his own rules, or more properly, rulings. He has to assist him an advisory board of showmen who meet twice a year, or at such other time as the commissioner may direct.

New England Situation
Mr. Johnson explained that he did not come here to clean up the New England fairs. They had been unusually clean, he thought. What the Showmen's Legislative Committee now proposes to do is to clean up what are called free booking acts. These at present are in a position to jeopardize the reputations of clean fairs, and to victimize those who conduct them.

The carnival commissioner traced the brief history of the showmen's organization; how it happened to come into existence, his own connection with it, and what had been accomplished. "This isn't a reform organization," he said. "It is strictly a business proposition. We realize the time has come when you fair men, circus men and men who are connected in any way with the outdoor show business must take your place among the honored and respected business men of the world."

A year ago, he said, 40 per cent of the carnivals in the United States and Canada were indecent. Today, due to the vigilance of his organization and to the co-operation of the showmen this has shrunk to 3 per cent.

"So far as I am aware," said the commissioner, "it is the only organization in the world that has been formed from within to do its own housecleaning."

Speaking of the modus operandi with the extent of the organization's ramifications, disclaiming himself in any sense autocratic or despotic, he said that as the industry's director, he did nevertheless make it clear that he has set up in the short span of a year, regulatory machinery that today is absolutely automatic.

"The showmen have set up for themselves something that works effectively for them so long as they are for clean shows. When they try to do otherwise, they are driven out of business." "Fourteen undesirable outdoor shows were put out of business last year," he said.

Mr. Johnson explained that there is no fee for membership. The organization is supported solely by contributions of its members. Former owners of offensive shows who have come within the fold have found not only that clean exhibitions have paid better dividends, but that they do not have to contribute as much now to the treasury of the organization as they paid out in bribes to dishonest police and

city officials to close their eyes to the indecencies of their shows, said the speaker.

Clean Attractions Listed
The Showmen's Legislative Committee of America, Mr. Johnson explained, stands sponsor for honorable and reputable organizations and firms of carnivals, circuses, manufacturers, and allied interests and a list of them is supplied weekly so that all may know whether or not they are living up to the standards which the legitimate showmen of the United States and Canada have set about to establish and maintain.

Mr. Johnson thanked the newspapers and publications of the country for the support given the work, particularly referring to the New York Clipper, Country Gentleman, and The Christian Science Monitor.

On the program were Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, who, following the luncheon, discussed "The State's Interest in the Agricultural Fair"; A. M. Lombard, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association, Boston; P. G. Flint, secretary Brockton Fair; Richard Collins, New York Clipper; Nat. S. Green, Billboard; A. W. Daly, representing the Rutland (Vt.) Fair; W. H. Dickinson, Hatfield, Mass.; W. H. Gocher, secretary National Trotting Association of Hartford, Conn.; Charles H. Pope, superintendent of concessions, Brockton Fair; John J. Flinnerty, New London, Conn.; Gen. Albert S. Foote, Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, Boston; Will L. Davis, president Rutland Fair; A. B. Graham, United States Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington; C. B. Ralston, secretary Virginia Association of Fairs, Staunton, Va.

HAVERHILL SHOES AWARDED PRIZES

Eight Concerns Recognized at Chicago Show

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 14 (Special).—Eight Haverhill shoe manufacturing concerns received awards at the Chicago style show that is being conducted by the National Shoe Retailers' Convention, according to messages received yesterday in this city. Bronze medallions and awards of merit were received by the Collins & Staples Co., H. E. Lewis, Inc., Rickard Shoe Company, Clarendon Shoe Company, Frank E. Adams Shoe Company, Tessier & Bowdoin, Hannaford Shoe Co., and H. B. Goodrich & Co.

Haverhill manufacturers have found that St. Louis has made rapid advancement in McKay products and the McKay turn shoes and the McKay shoes of St. Louis are in keen competition. The New England shoe men at the convention are devoting much study to the McKay product and there is considerable talk about meeting this formidable competition. Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton and the Greater Boston shoe centers are grouped in large New England sections, which has the position of prominence. The New England section numbers 80 exhibitors. In the New England advertising campaign that is being conducted, a booklet, "New England, Nearly Three Centuries of Shoemaking" is being circulated and in it the following pledge is given to buyers:

Representing an invested capital of \$25,000,000, supporting 100 shoe cities and towns by 600 factories, shipping to you annually half of the 350,000,000 pairs of shoes you sell, we pledge you a continuation of the high quality service which only permanency can offer.

"T" PLANS BIBLE READINGS
Four Friday evening Bible readings by Miss Kate Lucille Blithen will be held, beginning tomorrow, at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. The meetings will last from 6:20 to 8:50 o'clock.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL PASSED
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 13 (Special).—The Bennett bill abolishing pari-mutuel gambling machines on state supervised racetracks was passed today by the Kentucky House of Representatives, 55 to 38. It now goes to the Senate.

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INDUSTRIAL WORK SOMEWHAT SLACK

Slight Falling Off in New England in January Reported by Federal Survey

Industrial employment showed a slight falling off in New England during January, according to a report issued by the United States Industrial Survey for this district. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine have reported a definite decrease in the number of persons employed, while in New Hampshire and Vermont only the textile mills have shown an improvement and they have been operated on a part-time basis. Of the states, Connecticut alone has reported a general improvement of conditions with "little unemployment evident." The state-by-state report says:

Maine: Industrial employment has slackened somewhat during the past month, and some cotton mills are closed entirely, while others are on part-time schedules. In some sections of the State there was a slight improvement in the boot and shoe industry, although there is still a surplus of these workers. Woolen, paper, and shirt factories on overtime basis in some parts of the State. Building operations continue active for this time of year, and furnish work for a number of men. Very little demand for farm help during the winter months.

New Hampshire: Although there was a slight improvement in the textile industry during the month of January, there is still a surplus of workers who are unable to secure employment. In ways that will fructify and help to restore the whole world. To do this, he added, the citizens of the United States as a whole must understand the law and furnish work for themselves and to other people.

Vermont: Practically all plants are operating, though the woolen and hosiery mills are on a part-time basis. Despite the granite industry slackening during the past month, there is very little unemployment evident in this line. Surplus of workers in the lumber industry, due to the warm weather. Railroad repair shops operating on part-time schedule. Scarcity of farm help continues in certain sections of the State. Building program furnishes employment to a large number of tradesmen, with a sufficient supply to meet the demand.

Massachusetts: Industrial activities have slackened during the past month and employment shows a decrease. While practically all plants are operating, many throughout the State are on a part-time basis and working with reduced forces. Surplus of workers in some sections unable to secure employment outside of their individual lines or trades. Steel and wire industries working overtime. Cotton textiles on an overtime schedule in certain parts of the State. Building activities give employment to a large number of men. Shortage of modern apartments and houses in some of the larger cities. No demand for farm labor at the present time.

Rhode Island: Industrial employment slackened during the past month, and a surplus of textile

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workers, jewelry workers and machinists exists. Nearly all plants are on a part-time basis. Building operations continue active for this time of the year and furnish work for a large number of tradesmen. No farm labor problem at this season. Housing conditions as a whole are satisfactory.

Connecticut: Employment conditions have improved throughout the State during the past month. Very little unemployment evident. Machine and wire industries working overtime. Shortage of skilled workers in the metal trades reported. Rubber factories on part-time basis due to seasonal conditions. Building construction continues active with craftsmen fully employed. Farm labor situation fairly satisfactory at present time. Housing shortage exists in certain sections of the State.

NATION'S GOLD INFLUX NEEDS "WISE CONTROL"

Stating that the United States is at the pivotal point of control of the world's wealth, Clarence W. Barron, financial editor, warned the members of the Unitarian Club of Boston last evening that the influx of gold into America is a danger, unless the people of this country realize their responsibilities and make sure that this greatly increased wealth is controlled wisely. Mr. Barron spoke on "Our Economic Responsibilities" in the course of a meeting of the Unitarians at the Hotel Somerset.

Mr. Barron explained that the position of the United States should be viewed from the standpoint of human progress and that the Nation should dispossess itself of its mountain of gold "in ways that will fructify and help to restore the whole world." To do this, he added, the citizens of the United States as a whole must understand the law and furnish work for themselves and to other people.

President Coolidge Mr. Barron described as one of the most practical economists in national politics. To day "Mr. Coolidge has quite enough troubles on his hands at the present time," the speaker declared, "but he may have more unless we are careful about this gold influx."

CLOSE OF BOK VOTE EXPECTED BY MARCH 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The result of the referendum which is being conducted by the Bok American Peace Award in approval or disapproval of the prize plan for which Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore of Brooklyn, has been paid \$50,000, is significant as showing the generous amount of discussion and thought which obviously preceded the voting on the plan. So declared Miss Esther Everett Lape, member of the Bok policy committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Lape said there never had been a time limit put on the referendum, but she and her associates now hoped that the end of the referendum might be reached by March 1.

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Capitalizing Extra Bright Students an Economy

By E. V. LAUGHLIN,
Dean of Lenox College

Special Correspondence
Views on educational procedure change rapidly. Consider, for example, the present attitude toward corporal punishment with that held a half-century ago. In those days the teacher was not considered good in discipline unless he used the rod frequently and vigorously. "He doesn't make them stand around—afraid to whip" was a complaint frequently voiced against the teacher whose views with respect to the use of physical force were at variance with those of his fellow pedagogues. Today whipping is rarely resorted to, and the teacher who does punish in such a way knows that in many cases an unpleasant court action in all likelihood awaits him. Along with newer and better notions of teaching, corporal punishment has passed into the discard.

Many old-time pedagogical ideas are crumbling in the balance. Notable among these changing conceptions is the view now held with respect to the treatment of the extra bright student. Formerly it was maintained that the students of usual capabilities should not be given any undue amount of attention. It was held that their larger intellectual endowment was sufficient in itself, and that they were not justified in giving them more attention than they did to those of average or lower intellectual capacity. Many educators freely preached that the teacher's time and effort belonged to the students meagerly endowed. As a result the large majority of the unusually keen-minded were given rather scant attention, in many cases were positively neglected.

An Old-Time Estimate
This disregard for the gifted student was often accompanied by a belief that such students should be held back and made to keep pace with the slower members of the class. A great many teachers of a generation ago looked with positive disfavor upon the student who was able to get his lessons with less effort and in shorter time than his fellows. Strange to say, not infrequently such students were subjected to ridicule and were publicly criticized. "Come easy, go easy," was often the estimate placed upon their efforts. It is scarcely believable that so many years ago marked capacity for acquiring knowledge was in this way discouraged, and that students possessing such power were objects of suspicion.

Fortunately, this critical attitude with respect to the gifted student is passing away. Along with corporal punishment it is being relegated into the past. Modern investigation has shown that the gifted student retains what he learns just as effectively as does the plodder and the mentally slow. Further, the evidence is quite clear that, based upon averages, the slow student is no better able to apply what he acquires. Averages, by the way, as they are obtained by the trained investigator, are doing a lot to correct erroneous notions that have become pretty well fastened upon humanity. "Slow but sure," when examined critically, is found to be without much foundation. The well-known fable of the tortoise that by plodding beat the swift-running hare makes a fine moral but doesn't seem to work out in practice very well. When a thousand plodders are pitted against a thousand swift runners, the number of swift runners that reach the goal is much greater than the number of plodders. Of course there are outstanding examples of plodders that have arrived ahead of their more gifted fellows. Critical examination,

however, will frequently reveal that the so-called plodder is a person of undetected genius and that his plodding was traceable to retarding circumstances or environment. Today educators have better and keener eyes for detecting the students with superior gifts. In our better and more progressive school systems the policy now obtaining is to give these students every possible opportunity to forge ahead. The new education believes that time is a valuable element and that the bright student should be permitted to cover all the ground possible in any given time period. It is now realized that there is no just excuse for requiring a student to spend 36 weeks upon a subject when he might cover it adequately in 18. In many educational circles it is freely preached that the unusually exceptional student be allowed to complete the four-year high school course in

two and one-half years if he can do it in a perfectly satisfactory manner. In all likelihood the time will shortly come when the completion of a prescribed course will not be a matter of time but will be a matter of effort plus genius. The times now prescribed will be the median times—the time required of the average student. For instance, gifted students will be permitted to finish the high school course in two and one-half or three years; likewise, the four-year college course in three years. Naturally, the rule must be permitted to work both ways. Slow students will require five years to finish high school and an equal or longer time to finish college. Undoubtedly, giving the extra bright or gifted student every opportunity to work ahead is in keeping with the economic ideal now everywhere observable in industry. "Do the most in the shortest time."

Obedience to Persons and to Law

New York, N. Y.

Special Correspondence
Why do parents want their children to be obedient? Do they require obedience because it is convenient, because the wheels run so much more smoothly when oiled by it? It is pleasant to have an instant response when we tell our children to do this and so. Besides, it looks so much better. What is more embarrassing than to have Mary linger in the room when we have told her twice to go out? Is that, however, our real reason for desiring obedience? Is there not a stronger reason than convenience or pride? I am sure all thinking parents will agree that there is.

We insist upon obedience to persons because this is a means of learning obedience to law. It is the very first step but a step that must be taken if the goal is to be reached. Obedience to parents or teachers or others in authority is just a "scaffolding." While the building is young it needs much scaffolding, but gradually we can take away little by little, till finally the splendid structure stands alone; and thus it is with obedience. While the children are very little we must interpret law for them, but gradually, starting with the dawn of reason, we must allow them, with our help and guidance, to make some of their own decisions. Each year they should gain in power to judge more wisely, and each year we should require less personal obedience and give them more responsibility. So, we see that obedience to those in authority is not a fundamental virtue, but a tool, a means. Children should always be made to feel that their lives are not being governed by their parents, but by righteous law.

Determines Attitude Toward Life
The training in obedience that parents give their children determines to a great extent their future attitude toward life. If we demand too much personal obedience, we make the weaker children too submissive, and the stronger ones rebellious or sly. We do not want submissive children, who are always ready to be led by others. We want them to develop into thinkers. Many lives have been almost ruined by the habitual attitude of carrying "chips on one's shoulder." These are the rebellious children grown up into adults, continually fighting against all law. We are all familiar with the type of individual who feels all is well so long as he is not caught. He has probably had excellent training in this kind of thinking, by his unwise parents who continually imposed their will upon him. On the other hand, if the children are not taught obedience, they will never learn to be amenable to law; they

will continue to be slaves to their own caprices and whims. Sad to say, we all know adults who seemingly want to do the right thing, but who find it an overwhelming task to subdue their desires. Had they started to learn this lesson in childhood, their struggle would not be so difficult.

How are children taught to be obedient? If they realize that we are doing our very best to help and guide them, we shall be rowing with the stream, instead of against it. In other words, we shall have their co-operation. Some parents think that training obedience consists of saying "don't." We all know the story of the little girl who, upon entering school, said her name was "Mary Don't." This is merely negative training. Let us instead tell the child what to do. If we expect our children to obey us, we must not give them too many commands, nor should our commands be thoughtless or inconsistent. Our orders should be given in a courteous, kindly manner, but when once issued, unless for some good reason we change our mind, we must see that they are obeyed. Children are quick in learning how they can get out of doing things. Some learn to ignore, others to whine or to get into tempers and others again try to wear us out with arguments. As soon as they understand that our commands are thoughtful and considerate and that we will stick to what we feel is right, they will drop their whole "bag of tricks," realizing that they do not work.

Interfere Only When Necessary
We should never interfere with a child's purpose unless it is absolutely necessary. His play and work are very important to him, although they may seem unimportant to us. Most educators agree that it is cultivating an annoying habit to lead children to expect a reason for every request, but by all means if a child really wants to know our reason for a certain command, we should tell him. The answer, "Because I told you to," is most unfair. When there is any change in the regular routine of a child's life he is entitled to an explanation.

Some people think that disobedience and stubbornness are signs of a strong will. The reverse is the case. The stubborn child is not strong enough to control himself. He has not been taught. Some children are naturally more obedient than others, either because they are reasonable, or submissive, or for any one of a hundred reasons. Some are more obedient in one respect, some in others. They are all different. Some need our help in one direction, others in another; but if parents are considerate and firm, they will find their task much easier.

Let us always remember the purpose of obedience. Through obedience to persons we are training the children to be obedient to the highest law; and in order for them to learn this real obedience, we must allow them more and more, as years go on, as far as they are capable, to exercise their own judgment and make their own decisions.

Simplified Spelling Society Again Active

London, England

Special Correspondence
The Simplified Spelling Society is conducting an active agitation in Great Britain for the reform of English spelling. Teachers' organizations have been invited to co-operate with the society in petitioning the Prime Minister to appoint a royal commission on the spelling of English and the request is naturally causing much discussion in educational circles. The reform has neither a unanimous support nor, as yet, a vocal opposition, and it is the wholehearted desire to give the arguments advanced by both the advocates and the opponents of reform.

While the society, in pressing for a royal commission on the subject, does not ask for approval of any particular scheme, yet it has a fully-thought-out plan of its own for spelling reform. The grotesque appearance of the reformed spelling is in itself a handicap to its adoption and a strong reason

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The Observatory

IN SPITE of the grave doubts publicly expressed by some leading educators, Premier G. H. Howard Ferguson of Ontario still insists that he will be able to give the Province better schools for a smaller amount of money. In some recent speeches the Premier has reaffirmed his promise to this effect and has likewise announced that his educational program, now practically complete, will be put into operation with the opening of the new year in September.

No detailed report of Mr. Ferguson's plan is yet available but it seems almost certain that when it comes time to make a final appraisal of its value, much will depend upon a definition of "better schools." On more than one occasion the Premier has let fall a hint that he means to simplify the curriculum. A number of studies now required are to be abolished or at best to be made optional subjects. There will be a standard course of study which will be eminently utilitarian and in which there will be no room for frills. If pupils desire additional knowledge, they are to have the opportunity but they must "not interfere with the rights of the students who seek only practical knowledge." Whether this whole policy will result in an improvement of the educational system must be a matter for the future to determine, but it is surely at variance with the modern theory that standardization is more of a handicap than an advantage in a day when children differ so widely in mentality, temperament and in their educational needs.

With some of Mr. Ferguson's proposals, all Canadians, as well as broad-minded citizens of other nations, will find it easy to agree. "We are through educating people for the United States," he says. "We must have an educational system which meets conditions as we find them in Ontario and we have reached a stage where we must put a premium on our ability to keep our own young people at home." So, technical and vocational training are to have a new emphasis put upon them to the end that Canadian boys and girls, especially boys, will be given an education that will make them want to stay in the Dominion and take part in the great industrial and agricultural development which Canadians foresee for their country. According to the Premier's scheme, rural schools are to become rural in character as well as in name. "White collar" studies will be eliminated and instruction will be along agricultural lines. The best possible "way to help agriculturists is to train boys and girls to remain on the farms."

In the financial features of the Premier's program, educators and Ontario citizens generally will find much that is interesting. That part of the provincial educational act which provides for the apportionment of grants to school districts is to be substituted. The proposed law puts a large fund at the disposal of the Minister of Education, but it establishes a system of aid much more elastic than the one now in force. In particular, does it enunciate the doctrine that wealthy communities are in duty bound not only to pay the cost of their own schools, but to help the poorer districts. By this provision it is hoped to make some progress toward equalizing educational opportunities throughout the Province.

The act which the Legislature will be asked to pass has two main features. One provides that there shall be a small grant to each school section. Can any other, the rest of the money appropriated by Ontario for educational purposes will be gathered into one great fund to be disbursed by the Minister of Education, under such conditions as he may later determine. Announcement is made, however, by the Government that the important consideration in deciding what grant a certain district shall receive will be the effort which the district itself is putting forth. Inspectors of the educational department will survey the various sections periodically and their reports will have great weight when it comes time to distribute the fund.

It should be an interesting meeting which the Connecticut Association of School Superintendents plans to hold late this month. Each superintendent has been asked to bring with him one member of his school board, and the principal subjects for discussion will be the school committee—its selection, size, tenure, organization powers and

relation to the superintendent, and the superintendent—his selection, tenure, responsibility and relation to the school committee. It is not unlikely that both groups represented at the conference will learn something to their advantage and perhaps secure a new insight into the value of co-operation between the legislative and executive branches of school government.

Full advantage is to be taken by Canada of the opportunity which the British Empire Exhibition will provide for showing the world in general and England in particular what progress the Dominion is making along intellectual lines. The exposition does not open until April but already there has been prepared, among many other exhibits, a series of 56 enlarged photographs of buildings and student activities at the University of Toronto. There will also be charts to illustrate educational statistics, maps of the various provinces and statements of their resources with special reference to the part played by the universities in training those who are expected to develop those resources.

Not all of the 23 universities of the Dominion will be represented at the exposition but assurances are given that exhibits will be sent by Western, Queen's, McGill, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In a further effort to convey an idea of Canada's intellectual life, the Author's Association plans to send an exhibit of books written and printed in Canada and individual art-

ists will contribute some of their paintings. By this procedure the Dominion hopes to win new friends for itself, especially among those who have it in mind to leave the mother country in search of fame and fortune in new fields.

While admitting that much has been done of late to relieve the rigidity of the hard and fast graded system in the schools, the United States Bureau of Education calls for even greater flexibility because, as it says, American courses of study "are still tied too firmly to the calendar." The bureau contends that every teacher ought to be encouraged to take her pupils over as much of the prescribed course as she can. If she is able to do 10 months' work in nine, she should continue into the work of next grade. "With proper teamwork on the part of teachers and principal," it is declared, "the following teacher will take up the class a month ahead of the schedule and will probably gain another month, thereby enabling her successor to begin two months ahead. If any class is able to complete the elementary course in a year or a half less than the allotted time, no artificial barrier ought to be interposed."

By the same token, the class which fails, through no fault of its own, or of the teacher, to do the fixed amount of work within the year, should not be deprived of the instruction it needs and "no teacher should consider that she has failed in her duty" if she frankly reports that some of the work which should have been done in her grade will have to be done in the succeeding grade.

Teacher Training by Individual Work

London, England

Special Correspondence
Under the supervision of the tutorial staff an experiment is being tried at Barry Training College. Students are given an opportunity of pursuing a piece of individual work, instead of being obliged to work through a set syllabus. Choice in subject is given. The student may select some branch of language and literature, history or geography, on which she prepares and writes a thesis. She is given access to the college and neighboring libraries and is encouraged to find out for herself the best way of collecting and presenting her subject matter. It is considered that the training received in this way leads to a better knowledge of the wisest methods of study. It gives the teacher training in finding out the value of interest in education and instills an educational fundamental in the best way—that is by allowing the student to experience its effect in her own development. The students agree that more real education is achieved in this way than would be possible by the method of working from a set syllabus and simply listening to lectures.

A marked feature of the curriculum at Barry College is the handicraft work. Plenty of scope is allowed, with the idea that real, continuous intellectual training is given with craft work as the basis. Each student studies some aspect of the history of the craft she selects. The syllabus includes: bookbinding, lettering, costume-making, jewelry, lace-making, leatherwork, pottery and decorative weaving and woodwork.

Students have every opportunity of learning to handle and to understand children, both individually through the system of one-child teaching and in class. The children are also instructed in handicrafts. This work makes a strong appeal to them at once

and does much toward establishing an understanding between teacher and child.

The college possesses a collection of pictures, unique of its kind, consisting of several thousands of pictures of every kind, size and shape, from large engravings to picture-postcards. The pictures are carefully mounted, indexed under subject headings, and filed in two large cabinets. These are invaluable to the students during school practice. Under the management of a students' committee the pictures may be borrowed to illustrate lessons of any description. This collection represents the tireless work of an educational enthusiast, and an expert in teaching, and is the gift to the college of its first principal.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Little Bear and His Valentines

PAD-pad-pad-pad-pad-pad-pad-pad-pad! Little Bear's soft feet made very little sound as he trotted along the path which led from Uncle Cinnamon Bear's house over beyond Wild Duck Pond to Father Bear's house in Maple Hollow. It was such a pretty path, at any time of the year. Just now the soft gray snow still lay in little ridges along each side for it had been kept from melting by the little bushes and weeds which grew thick all along the edges of the pleasant winding way.

These wood paths can tell such interesting stories if people will just look and listen. But this is a story of Little Bear, not of wood paths. Overhead the clouds were gray and seemed to tell of more snow. The wind blew keen and sharp in Little Bear's face and made his eyes fill with tears sometimes—not cry-tears, just cold-wind tears.

Little Bear was, oh so busy thinking. Tomorrow was St. Valentine's day and he did so want to send some valentines; one to dear little Spotted Susy Deer who lived over on Basswood Hill, one to Johnny Cottontail who lived down near Willow Creek Knoll, and one to the bright-faced little girl who lived up in the big house at Poplar Bend. There was only one reason why Little Bear didn't send them each one, he didn't have any money to buy them. Father Bear seemed to have forgotten that little bears do need a few pennies once in a while and Mother Bear had been away from home for two whole weeks, down at Grandma Bear's. So Little Bear did feel sort of sad.

He had looked at all the pretty bright valentines in the store windows and he knew exactly which ones he wanted. He could almost pick them out with his eyes shut, that is, if he counted from the end of the row to the one he had picked out. Susy Deer's was the fifth one from the left end of the first row and Johnny's was the tenth one from the right end of the bottom row in the window at Lee's. The bright big one with the garden gate and forget-me-nots in blue and pink which stood up in the little shelf at the left side of the window at Knox's was just the one for the little girl at Poplar Bend. This valentine had to be sent in a box.

When Little Bear was almost home he stopped a minute or two to get his breath. The path here ran along the side of a rather steep hill which faced toward the sunshine and the pond. Up high on each side grew hazel and alder bushes with here and there a small sapling and now and then a wild grapevine. Down below were more bushes and nearer the pond gleamed the yellow bark of a row of willows. Just as Little Bear tucked his hanky into his pocket he caught



The Wood Creatures Give a Winter Party. Mr. Snapshot: "Everybody Ready, Please!"

a glimpse of something gray, soft, and shiny. Could it be? Yes, it surely was! Pussy-willows! There they were, silvery bright in the sunshine, which broke through the gray for just a minute, bravely telling all the world that this was the middle of February, with spring well on the way. Little

Bear slipped and tumbled down the steep hillside until he was right there close to them. Oh! weren't they dear, gray pussies! All at once valentines, troubles, pennies, all were forgotten for Little Bear suddenly remembered that the Smiling Lady up at Wild Rose Cottage had called to him just the other day and asked him if he could tell her where the pussy-willows grew and if he would please be so kind as to tell her when they came out for she wanted some to carry to a friend who lived away in the big dingy city. Little Bear had touched his cap and said he would try and watch for the pussies and would let her know. And here they were, dear little silvery gray pussies, clinging gayly to their shining willow branches, rocking in the rough, blustery wind.

Little Bear had to be very careful as he climbed up and around and broke off each tough branch. Once he slipped and pretty nearly got his feet wet for the ice wasn't so very thick there; and he had on his best suit, too. So he had to be twice careful. His little paws did get awfully cold before he finished gathering the 12 long shining, furry willow branches. Nothing but the desire to give the Smiling Lady pleasure could have kept Little Bear tugging away.

You see Smiling Lady had often waved at him as he passed and in the fall she had given him a sack of walnuts from the big black walnut tree that stood in her yard. She said it was because he hadn't been throwing sticks at the nuts to try and knock them over into the street so he could pick them up and run away. And once when he had mailed a letter for her, she gave him some star cookies. My, but they were good!

Oh, yes, Little Bear tugged and pulled and twisted (he didn't have any knife, you know) until he had a great bunch of them—twelve beautiful wands with soft gray pussies climbing up each one and smelling so woosy and sweet. Then he went back to the road at the corner and padded along half a mile until he came to the cross-road which led to Smiling Lady's little house on the edge of the town.

It was beginning to snow now, soft floating flakes, and Little Bear had to hurry for he didn't want to get his best suit wet. He skipped up the path

almost to the front door, when he remembered that perhaps he'd better run around to the side door. Here he pushed the little bell button and then he wondered what he'd say.

When Smiling Lady herself came to answer the bell, he took off his cap and out it popped, "I wish you a Happy Valentine," holding up to her the big bunch of shining willow branches. How Smiling Lady laughed and how happy she was! How her eyes shone and how the dimples came into her cheeks! She surely was a Smiling Lady.

"Where did you, where did you get them?" said the Smiling Lady. "Please step inside. I want to thank you in the very best way I know. How happy you have made me, and it is the very best kind of a valentine, for I can share it with someone else! What a bright spot this will make in a city office! And I'll tell my friend all about how they came."

After Little Bear told her where he found them, Smiling Lady said, "Thank you" is such a little bit to do for all this, what can I do to show you how much pleasure you have given me?"

Little Bear tried to explain that he had loved to do it, he really wanted to do it, for he Smiling Lady laughed and looked as if she wanted to hug him. Then she smiled again and ran into the little dining room and came out with a big cookie heart—oh, so brown and crispy! "Now, I know you'll enjoy this," she said. "And here's something else which you can use to make someone else happy just as I am sharing the pussy-willows," and into Little Bear's paw she slipped a whole half dollar.

"Please, please go right down now and spend it for valentines and when you send them, be sure you say, 'With our love,'" said Smiling Lady. Little Bear's nose wrinkled all up, he was so pleased and happy. He had forgotten about how much he had wanted valentines. Didn't he run fast? Indeed he did. He bought the very ones he wanted and then ran home to get them ready.

As he opened the door he found such a jolly surprise valentine waiting there for him—Mother Bear had come home! And such a jolly, happy time as the Bear family had, talking, laughing, and getting each valentine ready.

Then the next morning Little Bear trotted off to leave one at the door of Susy Deer's house on Basswood Hill, one at Johnny Cottontail's house near Willow Creek Knoll, and the one in the box at the house of the dear little girl at Poplar Bend.

Sailors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Sailors are brown men,
With laughing eyes that see
Very far and very clear
And right through you and me!

Sailors are brave men,
With voices big and bold—
Cheerily they sail away
And sing their chanteys old.

Sailors have wisdom
Of stars and wind and tide—
Bearing treasure, up and down
The seven seas they ride.

Someday when I'm taller,
(Now I'm only ten)
I shall go away to sea
And live with sailors.

St. Malo's Rolling Bridge

ST. MALO is a quaint old seaport town in Normandy. The beautiful bay of St. Malo is well known to travelers. Years ago there was a curious rolling bridge there, which conveyed passengers to and from the land. The bay is studded with islands, the largest of which is surmounted by a fort, while another is near enough to land to be reached on foot at low tide. The tale is told that, centuries

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Davy and the Clipper Ship

IT WAS years ago, at the time of the famous English clipper ships. On this particular morning, one standing on the massive granite walls that inclose the docks by the riverside could have beheld a scene of much activity among the shipping. Stately ships were being pushed or pulled by little steaming, puffing tugs, while others were lying idly at anchor, waiting for the tide to rise, so that they could enter the dock when the gates were opened.

Some of the ships were starting bravely away to cross the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean or perhaps the China Sea; for these splendid ships, with their snow-white sails, carried great cargoes to the people of far-off countries who needed the merchandise, and they brought back products of the tropics for the people at home. Other ships were just arriving; after a voyage of many, many long months, with captains and crews all anxious and happy to meet the loved ones.

A little later in the day the tide had risen to the full, and one of the clippers which had been waiting was now being pushed into the dock by a sturdy tug. All was briskness among the officers and crew, for this was the last day of the voyage and tonight the men would be on the way to their homes. The captain had already sent orders to shipwrights and other tradesmen regarding repairs, and had also sent word to have the entire suit of sails inspected, repaired or renewed by the ship chandler.

The following morning a number of sailmakers, headed by the foreman and accompanied by Davy, the little apprentice, came to the ship and immediately began to loosen the sails from the lofty yards, so that they would be quite dry before being taken down and piled in a heap in the sail loft.

All the men had gone up among the rigging, except the foreman and little Davy; and the foreman, wishing to keep the apprentice at work, ordered him to go up and unloosen a small sail. This pleased Davy, for, as he was not 13 years old, had he not served nearly a year of his seven years apprenticeship, and was he not looking forward to the day when he would be a master sailmaker, like the other men now up high among the rigging?

So gladly he began to climb, not quickly, for this was the first time he had ever been ordered aloft, but steadily. He soon found, however, that he could go no higher, because a great sail, blown by the wind, was in his way and was too heavy for him to push aside. The foreman from the deck told him to go ahead, to climb up a rope that was at hand, and so be out of the way of the sail. So Davy, first making sure that the rope was secure at the top, began to climb hand over hand up the rope, just as he had seen the sailors do, and he was soon above the sail. But just then an unexpected thing happened. The wind, which had been blowing briskly through the rigging, suddenly began a little gale, and Davy found himself blown out from the mast of the ship and swinging like a ball on the pendulum of a clock, while he grasped the rope firmly in his hands. The wind blew him back and forth, back and forth. He could see the deck below him one minute, and the next minute the blue water, with the white-caps glistening all over it. He did not really mind, because he had firm hold of the rope, but it did seem as if he was swinging back and forth a long time. There was not a thing within reach, and presently his hands began to slip a little on the rope. But just then help came from an unexpected source, for one of the men working on the other side of the big mast saw little Davy and his plight, came quickly, and, reaching far out, brought the pendulum and the little boy to a place of safety.

How glad he was to be safely back at his post again! He quickly accomplished his task and in a few moments was on deck, feeling at last that he was a real sailor. Davy had many other interesting experiences later on, but he always thought this one the most exciting.

The Winter World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The winter's here tonight, I know;
The air is clear and cold;
Up far above the twinkly stars
Are sparks of fiery gold.

The white snow wraps up all the land
With covers tucked in tight;
And from the trees icicles hang
Like candles in the night.

The moon is quiet while she pours
Pure silver beauty down
To make a million sparkles shine
On fields and trees and town.

I like to stand out here and feel
How great God is and near;
I love the frosty winter world,
So beautiful and dear!

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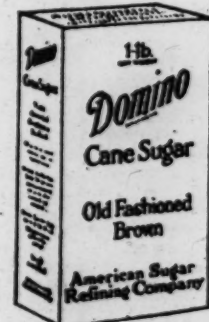
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TWILIGHT TALES

Edward and Percy Are Almost Late for School

"I DON'T know just how it happened," said Uncle Peter, "but one morning Percy Pig left home later than usual when he started for school."

"Perhaps he overslept," suggested Jimmie.

"Or broke his shoestring," said Jennie.

"He did both," said Uncle Peter. "First he overslept, and then he tried to make up time while he was dressing, and so he got excited and broke his shoestring. And so when he had finished breakfast and started for school he was much later than usual. In fact he labored under a reasonable apprehension that he would be late for school."

"I know how that feels," said Jimmie.

"He picked up his books," said Uncle Peter, "and started as fast as he could go. He didn't remember that he hadn't kissed his mother, so he came back and kissed Mrs. Pig, and started off as fast as he could go again. And then he remembered he hadn't kissed his little brother, so he came running back and kissed Baby Pig, and started off again as fast as he could go. But he had lost so much time going back to kiss Mrs. Pig, and then going back to kiss Baby Pig, that his apprehension of being late for school seemed more reasonable than ever. And when he had run quite a way, who do you think he saw waiting for him?"

"I know who it was," said Jimmie. "It was Edward Elephant," said Jennie.

"Right you are," said Uncle Peter. "There was Edward Elephant waiting for his friend Percy Pig in the usual place. 'We'll be late for school,' said Percy as soon as he saw him. 'Oh, Edward, why didn't you go on without me? I overslept, and I broke my shoestring, and I forgot to kiss my mother, and I forgot to kiss the baby, and I'm late for school, and now

you'll be late, too. Oh, why didn't you go on without me?' 'Couldn't think of it, Percy,' said Edward. 'If you're late for school I'll be late for school, too, and that's that. But perhaps we won't either of us be late. Come along, come along.' So they both ran side by side as fast as they could.

They ran and ran
Through wood and plain
Up hill and down
With might and main.

And when they had
To cross a brook
A single flying
Leap they took.

You never saw
Two children run so
Could they go faster
They'd have done so.

"But did they get there in time for school?" asked Jimmie, for Uncle Peter had stopped just as if the story was finished.

"They just escaped being late," said Uncle Peter, "and it hadn't been for Edward Elephant's trunk and great thoughtfulness they would have been. You see Edward Elephant's trunk, when he stretched it out in front of him, reached way ahead of his feet, and so when he got to the school-house just as the bell stopped ringing, he was able to get his trunk inside before the bell stopped. And so he wasn't late."

"I don't see how that helped Percy Pig," said Jennie. "He didn't have any trunk like Edward Elephant."

"No," said Uncle Peter. "That was where Edward Elephant showed his great thoughtfulness. He picked Percy Pig up with his trunk, and so when he put his trunk in through the door of the schoolhouse, Percy Pig went in too, and neither of them was late for school. But they were both of them awfully out of breath."

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DRESSES

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Adjoining Entrance DAYTON, OHIO

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Chicago Society of Etchers' Annual International Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

OFFERING a world-wide representation of etching and engraving, the Chicago Society of Etchers presents its fourteenth annual exhibition at the Art Institute on an even higher plane than marked its worthy endeavors of the past. Members of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers in London, including its president, give a distinguished outlook upon British art and individuals from France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Canada enrich the international aspect.

The jury—Horace S. Oakley, John M. Cameron, George S. Dunham, William McKee and Percy B. Eckhart—accepted 354 prints from about half as many artists. The records of Mrs. Bertha E. Jaques, secretary of the society, report that there was a live interest from contributors.

Frank W. Benson received the first Logan Prize, on the portrait of a man; W. Lee-Hankey won the second Logan Prize, on a "Sleeping Child"; Dwight C. Sturges won the third Logan Prize for a portrait, "The Skipper," and Alfred Huttly, the fourth Logan Prize for "Birches." The Society of Etchers' two prizes intended for members only, went to Maurice Achener of Paris for "La Rabouillère" and to George Resier of St. Paul for a landscape, "End of the Lake."

The purchases made by the society for the permanent collection of the Art Institute are regarded as honors. They include "Shore Harvest," by E. Blampied, "Day's Work Done," by Sir Martin Hardie (both British), "Fania," by W. Auerbach Levy, "Haunt of the Heron," by Allen Philbrick, "Pasture Brook," by Lee Sturges, "Goshawk," by Henry Emerson Tittle, "Porpoise," by C. H. Woodbury, and "Japanese Pine," by Bertha E. Jaques.

The collection of 112 miniature etchings is an outstanding feature of the exhibit. Mrs. Jaques, long ago discovered that many persons bought small prints because such a collection could be easily handled, and accordingly she sent out an invitation to the membership to do plates within the dimensions of three inches, and set the fashion of the intimate print. Rembrandt and the Little Masters had won reputes with small engravings. Today the 50 moderns have proved that they can concentrate their talent within restricted limits. In this group three English etchers, Caroline H. Armstrong, Hilda E. Hutchings and George Marple, have sent prints of the plates especially designed for the Queen of England's doll house. Lee Sturges, president of the Chicago Society of Etchers, executed a Rocky Mountain subject, "Timberline Pine," on a copper penny as his engraved plate.

Eminent names appear in the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. Among them are Sir Frank Short, Martin Hardie, Lee-Hankey, Cyril S. Spackman, George Soper, Ellen Soper (who, by the way, has gone beyond anything she has formerly shown in drawings of children at play), William Walcott, George Marples, E. Heeketh Hubbard, Edgar R. Hambly, Leonard Squirrell, Norman James, Reginald Green, E. Blampied, R. E. J. Bush, and Flora Bush. Mukul Chandra Dey, giving a London address, contributes "A Bengal Kitchen" quite characteristic. Of the Americans, many are able. Arthur W. Heitzman is in Paris, Fabio Mauroner sends from Venice, Ralph M. Pearson is true to the southwest in "El Carrito." George Hart (Pop) has extended his vision to Trinidad and "Tahiti Washwomen."

The etchers of birds and fishes, as well as those who concentrate on portraiture, provide special attractions. Yet, outside the novelties, the critics agree that composition on all sides seems to have taken a fresh turning in ideas, and landscape is clearer and to the point, more objective and less subjective, with idealization, rather than the realistic point of view. Charles E. Heil's sketches of birds strike a timely note. Frank Benson's "Heron at Rest" and George Marples' "Wild Ducks" are in this chapter. H. M. Luquens sends studies of fish from Hawaii.

Even in a brief review we cannot overlook Charles K. Gleason's Mexican prints, and the work of Carl Nordell, May Gearhart, John Cotton, W. H. W. Bicknell, Beatrice Levy, and Ernest Roth.

There was not, however, sufficient competent control by authority in those cities where this style was adopted. There is usually a number of buildings of fairly marked individual character side by side, without any regard for their relation to each other. This spells chaos.

In a street, whether it be broad or narrow, especially if it be broad, the buildings along its frontage should form parts of one great scheme. They should bear their proper relations to each other. They should be composed as a complete architectural theme.

Let us compare the pyramidal and rectangular-columar styles, from the points of view of aesthetics, utilitarianism, hygienics.

There are two great architectural styles, the individual and the continuous. In the language of architecture, which is really very limited, an individual building is one that is higher than it is wide, a continuous one is wider than it is high.

With all buildings, whether they be individual or continuous, there are certain qualities which modify their original character. For instance, pointed roofs, such as spires, the roofs of towers, elongated pyramids and continuous vertical lines all tend to make them more individual or sublime, than they would otherwise be. Whereas a series of marked horizontal lines tend in the opposite direction, and make them more continuous.

A Model Church Building

If we look at that wonderful little church in Paris, Sainte Chapelle, it is not so very much higher than it is wide, but its character is very individual and exquisitely sublime. The rectangular skyscrapers in New York and elsewhere, which at intervals have marked horizontal lines for their three corners, representing the tops respectively of the base, shaft and head or vestibule of the building, though they are many times higher than they are broad, are not nearly so individual as Sainte Chapelle.

Let us compare the pyramidal and columar styles in their relation to architectural composition. The latter has marked horizontal lines, which other than a great extent its individual quality of height and makes it easier to compose. Where there are a number of these buildings on a street front, it is possible to take far more liberties with them. Their horizontal lines are parallel. They carry the eye along. Even when they are designed with little or no relation to one another, the artistic sense is not easily offended.

With the pyramidal style each building has a marked character of its own. It proclaims its individuality in character tones. It is only by the most diplomatic management and exquisite treatment

that their proximity is possible. Let there be one false line, it strikes at you like a blatant discord in a musical composition.

Let us now descend the ladder of high art, and consider these two styles from their utilitarian aspect.

One of the greatest difficulties of architecture is the fact that architects have ever before them these main features, the aesthetic, utilitarian, hygienic. Most buildings are designed for occupation by human beings, as houses, offices, or factories.

The Columar Style

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Architecture

Cubes and Pyramids

—A British View

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STUDEBAKER OPERATIONS
DETROIT, Feb. 14—Studebaker's output for the 15-day operating period in January, following inventory, was 7807

GYMNASTS SHOW UP WELL AT MINNESOTA

Many of Last Year's Stars Graduate but Former Second String Men Are Making Good

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—A team composed of four of last year's veterans and six or seven new, but fairly experienced, performers will represent the University of Minnesota in gymnastic competition this season, against other western intercollegiate conference universities. It is expected that this Gopher squad will make things interesting for its adversaries in all but possibly two events.

The graduation of several star performers last year, especially of the team captain and mainstay for the past few seasons, Lawrence Carlson '23, took away a large part of the strength of the team which finished third in the "Big Ten" standing in 1923. Coach H. N. Watson is practically sure of another top place this year as the University of Wisconsin and Chicago, which have been among the leaders for the past several years, are the only teams of any great strength this season.

"I am pleased with the appearance of my new men and with the interest in gymnastics that continues at Minnesota," said Mr. Carlson, a former member of the team. "At Minnesota it is more of a matter of college development without preparatory school training, and it is very hard to develop a college gymnast in the course of one year, especially with the level of competition, advancing as it is in the western conference. I am glad to say that students here are making much better of a side issue now than they formerly did."

The position thus taken by this university's father to gymnastics in this region is in a large measure due to the big annual meeting of the Northwestern Gymnastic Society, of which Mr. Watson is the chief instigator, and in which colleges, secondary schools and amateur societies from throughout the Northwest are entered each year. It is highly regarded by gymnastic authorities and followers who consider that it is spreading valuable knowledge of what gymnastics really are. A set of medals is offered by the university in all events.

Because of the strict rule at the Maroon and Gold school—a rule which it is hoped will be modified this season—restricting issuance of college insignia to those having won places in the conference, the Gophers have won only one Gopher letter man among the four veterans this year. He is Capt. J. L. Perit '25, conference champion on the horizontal bar. He will be a leading factor in the winning of team points this year, for in addition to the horizontal bar he is expected to show well in the side horse and parallel bars events. He is a well-known and experienced performer, doing better work this year than ever.

Another three-event man is Marge Skurdalsvold '25 who is relied upon to lead the team in tumbling and vault. He is also one of the best entries for the flying rings.

H. F. Mullen '25, under rigid training in Indian club swinging for it is upon him alone that coach Watson is depending in this event, following the loss of his regular club swinger last year. Mullen is a well-known and experienced performer, doing better work this year than ever.

There are also four members of the side-horse class. Three new men whose ability remains to be proven will assist Captain Perit in this event. They are H. F. Beaser '25, who has been concentrating wholly on the horse event, and T. E. Saxe '25 and S. E. Whitney '25, who will undoubtedly get opportunities to show their skill in coming dual meets in the horse events. The schedule follows:

Feb. 16—Iowa Wesleyan College at Iowa; 26—University of Wisconsin, Mar. 13—Western Intercollegiate Conference Meet at Chicago, Ill.

April 2—Northwestern Gymnastic Society Meet.

L. MURCHISON WINS AND EQUALS RECORD

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Loren Murchison of the Newark A. C. won the Metropolitan championship for the 1000-yard dash last night defeating Robert McAllister of New York by an inch. Murchison's time equaled the metropolitan record of 1:06. B. J. Wefer Jr. of New York A. C. was third in the race, a feature event at the Smealier A. A. games in the 22nd annual New York City 1000-yard run in 2:00 to 3:55, defeating G. M. Marsten of Georgetown University. Marsten held the lead until the last few strides. Sid Leslie, New York A. C. was third.

R. E. Brown of the Boston A. A. in winning the two-mile handicap race in 19:36.35, made a record for this distance so far this indoor season.

HUSTON DEFEATS NATALIE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14 (Special)—Thomas Huston of Chicago won the 1000-yard race in 2:00 to 3:55, defeating G. M. Marsten of Georgetown University. Marsten held the lead until the last few strides. Sid Leslie, New York A. C. was third.

PRINCETON DOWNS YALE 1927

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14—The Princeton freshman hockey team defeated the Yale freshmen yesterday, 2 to 1. Only one other team has been able to do this since the war, and that was the senior team which represented Princeton High School last year.

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NEXT SEVEN DAYS MAY SETTLE VALLEY CONFERENCE TITLE

Oklahoma Is Now Leading Basketball Standing, but Has Lost One More Game Than Kansas

M. V. CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDINGS				
Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against
Kansas	11	2	405	312
Oklahoma	11	3	405	312
Washington	7	3	270	236
Brainerd	6	5	267	240
Kansas State	6	5	263	240
Grinnell	3	6	209	243
Drake	2	6	181	244
Iowa State	2	6	181	244
Missouri	2	9	233	262

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Unless University of Kansas wins all of its seven remaining games, University of Oklahoma, by winning its three unplayed engagements, can tie or seize the basketball championship of the Missouri Valley Conference. Possibility of such an issue is to be largely determined during the battles of the next seven days, Kansas meeting two rivals and Oklahoma meeting three. The latter opponent left to finish its 16-game campaign.

Oklahoma's remarkable string of victories, crowned by a triumph over Washington, undefeated at Kansas, has entirely altered the shape of the race. Up to midseason, it looked as though Washington and Kansas would divide the title, but the defeat, 21 to 19, received from Oklahoma, started Washington on a series of losses.

Opening the season by losing two of the first four games, Oklahoma was left out of the reckoning; but after losing its encounter with Kansas at Lawrence, 21 to 19, it captured 10 straight games. Its record stands at 11 wins and 3 losses. Normal was one of the big upsets of the season.

With three of the best point getters in the league, Coach H. V. McDermott's team has a brilliant attack upon the entire Valley. While they played more games than any of their rivals, they amassed the team total of 405 points and allowed opponents 312. The greater part of this pointage is credited to F. H. McBride '26, new forward, who in 12 games has sunk 52 baskets and 20 free throws for a total of 134, leading the individual standing. Wallace '25, center, is not far behind with 43 baskets and 14 free throws for a total of 100.

Washington at St. Louis on Friday and University of Missouri at Columbia on Saturday will find the Sooners play an exceptionally clean game—very few opportunities being given for throw-ins. Oklahoma defeated Missouri at Norman on Monday by a score of 22 to 20, close enough to make the coming battle interesting.

Another three-event man is Marge Skurdalsvold '25 who is relied upon to lead the team in tumbling and vault. He is also one of the best entries for the flying rings.

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HOCKEY NOTES

SOME years ago, before Harvard revolutionized hockey, a major sport, a number of Crimmins athletes who were good at baseball, football, track and crew were asked what sport they had rather play for the sport derived from the playing of the hockey stick.

It began to look as if the United States were to see professional hockey in the very near future. This sport has prospered in the United States for years and, if it is run on a good, clean basis, should prosper in the United States.

Washington at St. Louis on Friday and University of Missouri at Columbia on Saturday will find the Sooners play an exceptionally clean game—very few opportunities being given for throw-ins. Oklahoma defeated Missouri at Norman on Monday by a score of 22 to 20, close enough to make the coming battle interesting.

STANFORD WINNER OF SECOND GAME

Evens Series With Southern California Quintet

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 14 (Special)—Featuring a running attack which the Trojans were wholly unable to cope with, Stanford University's basketball five defeated Coach Turner's University of Southern California squad last night, 31 to 23, before a crowd of 2,500. By this victory, the Cardinals evened the series with the Southern California quintet and held on to first place in the Conference race.

From the opening whistle both teams gave indication of the points to be won. The Trojans played well until about the middle of the first period, when McHose and Nevers unleashed an offensive which tied the score as the half ended, 11 to 11.

Some of the Cardinals early in the second half when Ernest Nevers '26, big flashy forward, was taken out on fouls. But his partner, J. C. McHose '24, made up for both. He was the best man on the floor all evening, and finished as high-point man with 16.

The going was fast and rough in the second period with the polished technique of Coach Anderson's team keeping Stanford ahead by a slight margin. Whenever U. S. C. scored a goal, Stanford came right back with a more spectacular shot. R. D. McHose '24, who hit the 25-point mark, performed very creditably in keeping the Trojan forwards shooting from the center of the floor most of the time. Stanford's shooting was accurate, and the Trojans' was not.

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ST. PAUL CLOSING GAP IN STANDING

Second Win Over Duluth Enables Locals to Press Pittsburgh

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY STANDING (Western Division)						
	Goals					
	W	L	For	Ag't	P.C.	
Pittsburgh	32	4	49	17	.750	
St. Paul	10	5	32	25	.667	
Duluth	9	6	22	53		

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 14 (Special)—The championship of the United States Amateur Hockey Association is still in doubt with the Pittsburgh Hockey Club pressed hard by the St. Paul Athletic Club, here last night, 2 to 1, and impressed with its championship form, especially in the first two periods when the local players outshot and outskated the visitors.

St. Paul's passing was especially high caliber, displaying machine-like organization. A. J. Conroy took a well-timed pass from D. M. Breen after a half-hour of play and scored the first goal, and his teammates E. D. Garrett and F. X. Goheen, contributed a fast play a minute later, the former driving the puck into the net. This period was marked by the fast skating of each team.

Duluth's score came as a result of a peculiar play in the second period. After standing play on the puck, the referee dropped it, the puck on the face-off near the St. Paul goal and the Duluth center drove it into the net on the first try.

The locals settled back on the defense thereafter and the visitors could not pierce their line again, but succeeded in outshooting St. Paul, taking many long shots at the net which, however, were effectively blocked by the goaltender. The summary:

ST. PAUL: Duluth, Goheen, Kirkpatrick, Clarke, Garrett, O'Connell, Conroy, Broadford, Mitchell, Breen, Elliott, Anderson.

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Miss Collett Wins at Twentieth Hole

Miss Maxwell Gives Former Champion Great Battle

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14 (Special)—				
Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Pittsburgh	12	4	1	25
St. Paul	12	4	1	25
Duluth	10	6	2	22
Minneapolis	4	13	1	9

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ST PATRICKS BEAT OTTAWA FINALLY

Outplay League Leaders and Retain Hold on Second Place

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 14 (Special)—				
Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Pittsburgh	12	4	1	25
St. Paul	12	4	1	25
Duluth	10	6	2	22
Minneapolis	4	13	1	9

ST. PATRICKS, Ont., Feb. 14 (Special)—For the first time this season, St. Patrick's beat Ottawa, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game, when they defeated the world's champions, 4 to 2, here last night. By this victory they remain on equal terms with Canadiens for second place in the struggle for the right to meet the Senators in the play-off for the league championship.

The reason for the victory is that the locals played their best hockey of the home season, the forward line playing better and the two defense men showing great improvement. Stuart and Corbeau indicated to the visitors that they were not to be taken in by the home team, and they also covered up well in front of the goal. Roach had a comparatively small number of shots to handle from close in, and he took care of these in great style.

Ottawa tested Roach from long range with elbow-high shots and two of these found him in the first period. The second, a shot by Denney, was the fault of the defense, who allowed the league's leading sharp shooter to take a pass and get close in. The first goal for the home team was scored by the visitor, who had directed at him this year.

The winners scored three goals in the second and one in the third period. The locals deserved their victory although it must be admitted that the losers did not show their usual strength. Their defense was great, but they were weak in the attacking division. For the winners, Dye and Adams played most spectacular games.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL PLANS UNDER WAY

World Invitation Assures Feast of Art, History and Industry—May Involve \$30,000,000

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 14 (Special).—Definite steps toward celebrating Texas' centennial anniversary have begun here Tuesday in the authorization of a board of 100 citizens, who will meet on May 21 to select a site for a great exposition. An invitation will be extended round the world bidding friends of Texas to come share the glories of a great "feast of art, history and industry."

Five hundred citizens, meeting in the State Capitol at the call of Pat Neff, Governor of Texas, decided upon the exposition. Houston, San Antonio and Austin are vying for selection as site of the exposition. One of the delegates estimated that \$30,000,000 should be expended upon the enterprise. District conventions for choosing representatives on the board of 100, which will manage the centennial exposition, will be conducted on April 19. Delegates will be elected in each county, five being named by the Governor, two by the Lieutenant-Governor and one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An effort was made by Houston delegates to fix March 2, 1936, the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the declaration of Texas independence, as the opening day of the exposition. The convention declined to endorse this movement and instead with Cato Sells of Dallas, chairman of the Centennial Executive Committee, that "the centennial celebration should immortalize an epoch of Texas history, rather than any one day."

Mr. Sells declared: "No state in the Union has such a romantic, such a glorious past, such a wonderful present, and such a marvelous future as Texas. We shall blaze the names of Austin, Houston, Burnet, Lamar, and others across America."

Clarence Wharton, of Houston, pleaded for the preservation of Texas traditions by the staging of the centennial. Mr. Wharton is a writer of Texas history.

Mrs. Clara Driscoll Sevier, of Austin, who saved the historic Alamo at San Antonio from destruction by private interests by buying the property said: "We can stage in Texas an historical exposition that will surpass the Louisiana Purchase and St. Louis expositions and that will draw the attention of the world."

ONE-STANDARD PLAN URGED FOR LUMBER

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Economy in building construction was pointed out as one of the reasons for the advocacy of the general adoption of the one-standard system in the lumber industry as urged by W. G. Sweet, president of the Northwestern Retail Lumbermen's Association before about 1000 members at its thirtieth annual convention here. A large lumber exhibition held in adjoining rooms is a new feature at this year's meeting.

"It is now upon us, the men who purchase this material, to determine what this standard should be," said Mr. Sweet. "One of the big problems before our association during the past year has been that of standardization. You all know what happened at the general conference in Washington and that two standards or what was termed 'standard' and 'extra standard' were adopted."

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HAITI APPOINTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—That Dr. William Wilson Cumberland, formerly associate professor and chief of the division of research in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, has been designated by President Coolidge to fill the vacant post of financial adviser to Haiti, has been confirmed at the authority of Léon Deland, Haitian Minister to the United States.

Dr. Cumberland, who has been Administrator of Customs in Peru since 1921, is now on his way from Lima to Port-au-Prince. He is expected to arrive in Port-au-Prince on Feb. 20. Dr. Cumberland also will occupy the post of Receiver-General of Customs, which now is held by Achille Maumas of Louisiana.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—Standard Oil Company of Kentucky advanced gasoline one cent a gallon throughout Kentucky, effective Feb. 11.

Penn State Squash Racquets in Semis

W. F. Johnson Meets Keefe, While Huhn Faces Harrity

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 14 (Special).—W. F. Johnson, of Cynwyd, will meet J. DeV. Keefe of Merion in the upper bracket, while W. F. Harrity of Merion will play W. H. T. Huhn Jr. in the lower bracket of the Pennsylvania state squash racquets championship at the Racquet Club today. With the exception of Keefe, the contestants are seeded players, and played on the United States team which won the International championship last Sunday.

Keefe had the hardest battle of any player yesterday, five games being required before he was able to eliminate Ray Coffin of the Germantown Cricket Club.

Huhn had rather an easy time of it in his match with Louis De Lone of Overbrook. He stroked beautifully, and against De Lone never had a chance, going down to defeat in straight games.

Harrity and Sydney Clark of the Germantown Cricket Club had a keen struggle, much harder than the score suggests. This match was marked by exceptionally long rallies, particularly in the last two games of their four-game match.

Johnson used his experience as a court general to advantage in his match with Snowden Samuel of the Racquet Club. There was plenty of hard hitting, but time and again Johnson would work his opponent out of position, and then would score his point by clever corner shooting or by sudden change of pace that was disconcerting to his opponent.

The final match for the championship will be played on Saturday and will be followed by an exhibition match between Jack Soutar, the world racquet champion, and Otto Glickler of the Racquet Club of Washington. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round
J. DeV. Keefe, Merion, defeated Ray Coffin, Germantown, 11-15, 11-15, 15-11, 15-11.
W. F. Johnson, Cynwyd, defeated Snowden Samuel, Racquet Club, 15-11, 15-11, 15-11.
W. H. T. Huhn Jr., Racquet Club, defeated Louis De Lone, Overbrook, 15-7, 15-4, 15-2.

MRS. BARLOW AND MISS RICHARDS FINALISTS

PINEBURST, N. C., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia, winner of the event in 1923, yesterday fought her way into the final of the nineteenth annual St. Valentine's tournament, which she defeated Miss Ann Merrill of Brookline, Mass., by 1 up, after a brilliant display of golf. Miss Dorothy Richards of Cleveland will be the other finalist. She was an easy winner in her match with Mrs. F. E. Dubois of Westchester Hills, the Cleveland girl winning 4 and 2.

Mrs. Barlow and Miss Merrill were even at the turn. They took turns at winning the next two holes. Mrs. Barlow had the twelfth sewed up, but took four putts and lost the hole. She was 2 down when she failed to duplicate Miss Merrill's perfect 3, but keeping to the straight and narrow path, after this she took the next three holes, halved the last.

Miss Richards, who played her last two rounds over the No. 1 course in 54, bids fair to be a hard opponent for the Philadelphia woman. She showed up better than ever in her easy defeat of Mrs. Dubois in her semifinal match. Mrs. Dubois, who on Tuesday defeated Mrs. J. D. Chapman, after her record 25-hole match, was away to flying start, but Miss Richards squared it all by winning the eighth and ninth holes. After this the Cleveland girl won almost at will. Her short game was almost perfect, while her drives, though not of exceptional length, were straight and well placed. The summary:

FIRST FLIGHT
Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Merion defeated Miss Ann Merrill of Brookline, 1 up.
Miss Dorothy Richards of Cleveland defeated Mrs. F. E. Dubois, Westchester Hills, 4 and 2.

SEVEN AMATEURS TO PLAY FOR CUE TITLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Entries have closed with seven amateur cue stars listed to compete for the national Class A 16.2 ball cue championship at Pittsburgh, beginning next Monday according to announcement by the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

In addition to the victor in the western championship tournament, now in progress at Chicago, the entries are P. N. Collins, Chicago, the titleholder; E. T. Appleby and Jacob Klingner, New York; E. A. Renner, Youngstown, O.; J. A. Clinton, Pittsburgh; and Dr. R. M. Roscoe, Baltimore.

George Miller, of Pittsburgh, has been selected to referee the tournament.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1924

EDITORIALS

A Good Year for Unmortgaged Candidates

BEFORE the finals in athletic contests in which there are many entries, elimination trials weed out most of the aspirants for the prizes. A similar process happens in the preliminaries before a quadrennial presidential race in the United States. This sifting has been unusually active in preparation for the 1924 event. There was a group of eager candidates all grooming for the last elimination trials at the Cleveland and New York national conventions. Unexpected events, however, not on any of the programs, but loaded with dynamic forces of great power, have suddenly taken the places of the ordinary pre-convention preliminaries and done a lot of efficient weeding out. It is not necessary to mention any names. They are all only too well known to the public.

The events which have eliminated these prospective candidates have been varied. The Teapot Dome, with the wide ramifications of its boiling and its steaming, has furnished a goodly proportion of them. The process has been unhappy for its victims and for their friends and followers, but the people at large can extract much comfort from it, and can see possibilities of enormous value for themselves in its probable effects on the ultimate choice of rivals for the final contest to be conducted next November.

There have been presidential years in the past when a similarly drastic combing out of weak or undesirable contenders before the party national conventions has not taken place. The result has been too often that, through the manipulation of delegates and the making of the pledges and promises inevitable in such trading, the candidate who comes through the convention barterings successfully as the champion of a great party for the November final goes into that grueling contest loaded down—with what? Debts! The people know nothing of this burden of obligations that the candidate carries. But the load is there, nevertheless, and if the contestant thus encumbered wins the election he will go into office in the following March, not as a free agent in a position to serve the whole people, as he is supposed to do, but weighted down with political mortgages which must be discharged without delay, excuses or evasions.

The inevitable result of such a situation is always melancholy in the extreme. It is a practical impossibility for a President who is thus borne down with debts to serve the people as a whole fearlessly, honestly and efficiently. The debts to the political leaders who made his nomination possible must be paid first, before the needs of the public are considered. And with what are those political debts discharged? With the property, not of the President, not of the party that nominated him, but of the people themselves—with the offices and the recommendations of policies which are at the disposal of a President, with all the enormous possibilities of financial and other rewards that they imply. To be frank and honest about it, this process simply makes inevitable and unavoidable the payment of private debts with public property.

No amount of elaborate explanation, or partisan subterfuge, or political euphemism, can change or conceal this bald fact. The effort to pay these political debts with the people's property has wrecked many a leader and some of the most powerful and skillfully constructed party machines. It simply cannot be done for more than a short time before there comes for wrongdoing politicians the inevitable sequel—exposure. One would think that this kind of politician would learn by hard experience not to keep on trying the game, but he does not, and the people go right on paying the price that it forever entails.

Therefore, it is in no small measure fortunate for the people of the United States, in this year of approaching presidential conventions, nominations and election, that certain events are likely to remove from the danger of being chosen as standard bearers in the November contest some men who would be very likely, if elected, to enter on the duties and responsibilities of the presidency weighed down and chained to an unusual degree by the terrible handicap of private partisan debts.

State Control of Indian Estates

WHILE solicitous friends of American Indians who retain their status as wards of the Government are demanding reforms which will insure to members of the tribes the protection of their vested property and communal rights, others, equally concerned regarding the welfare of the remaining 18,000 restricted members of the so-called five civilized tribes in eastern Oklahoma, are urging that jurisdiction of their properties and estates be restored to the Interior Department. In the effort to extend to the Oklahoma Indians as full a measure of political and industrial freedom as possible, it was decided, in the year 1908, to transfer control of these people to what was known as the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes. Their allotted properties, thereafter to be held in fee simple rather than as an estate in common, were not then regarded as particularly valuable. Vast tracts of land adapted to cattle raising and ranching became the property of individual tribal members.

Concurrently, it was arranged that future settlement and control of the estates of the Indian owners should be vested in the probate courts, rather than in some bureau of the Interior Department. The function was not then an important one. The line of descent was not difficult to trace, and there was no temptation to deal loosely with the matter in hand. But thereafter, with the discovery and development of vast oil deposits on the lands held in fee by the more or less ignorant members of the tribes, these estates suddenly became immensely

valuable. Now, it is charged in a report recently made public by an investigating committee of the Indian Rights Association, it has been shown that the estates of the members of these tribes "are being, and have been, shamelessly and openly robbed" through the administration of the Indian probate law of Oklahoma.

There have been mutterings which have long indicated that such a formal charge would be made. What had been regarded as almost unbelievable seems, according to the disclosures of the committee, about to be established as a fact. Devious methods, it is alleged, have been practiced in the effort to deprive the helpless Indians of their legal rights. Conspiracies among court officials, lawyers, guardians, and the willing tools said to be employed in schemes to defraud and pauperize those suddenly made rich, are said to exist in many of the counties. On the ground of alleged incompetency, the rightful owner and beneficiary is said to be deprived of his natural privileges that politicians and adventuresses may profit at his expense.

Thus are presented the two extremes. The friends of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico complain of the malfeasances of those operating under the authority of a benign bureaucracy; declaring that the industrial and social salvation of the Indians depends upon their early release from federal control. Equally solicitous friends of the Oklahoma Indians see in a return to the protection of the Interior Department the only hope of a release of those for whom they are deeply concerned from the selfish exploitation of state and county politicians and political rings.

Perhaps the conclusion must be that the difficulty does not so much lie in the particular administrative system as in the manner in which the laws are executed. No method can be made sound without the co-operative support of honest and conscientious men and women willing to administer it for the best interests of all, rather than for the selfish gain of the few. The American Indians will never gain their rights until honest white citizens see to it that those rights are ungrudgingly accorded.

France's Search for "Security"

THE so-called "security" policy of France, which consists in making alliances with the new and the new-old states of Europe, constructing a chain from the Baltic to the Black Sea, is undoubtedly short-sighted. Particularly does France reckon upon Poland, with whom she has a treaty, and upon Czechoslovakia, with whom she recently made a treaty, regarding

ing Czechoslovakia as the leader of the Little Entente. French foreign policy is directed toward the construction of a solid barrier of states in middle Europe to resist any attack on the integrity of the various treaties of 1919. Between Prague and Warsaw the relations had not always been cordial, but when France, the ally of Poland, became also the ally of Czechoslovakia, it was hoped to promote a warmer friendship. The association of Rumania and Poland was also held to strengthen good relations with the Little Entente. It was even suggested that the rôle played by Paris between Prague and Warsaw might be played by Prague between Paris and Moscow. A vast policy, not substantial, which might easily fall to pieces, was involved.

The project was built, as most projects of this kind are built, on common fears and common enmities. The Little Entente was afraid of Hungary, and France was afraid of Germany. It was represented that the members of these interlocking alliances were truly democratic countries who were to oppose countries which were not truly democratic. But this contention was difficult to maintain when the French added that they were building the western wing of a great edifice, of which the eastern wing would be based upon Russia. France, in short, was to found its security on the support of the Slav peoples.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the multiplication of arms in central Europe and the conclusion of military understandings are in themselves provocative, although it is always pretended by the interested governments that they are being carried on for purely defensive purposes. The nations which are left outside the combinations must themselves strain every effort to arm and to find armed allies.

Europe is divided into camps, and if one camp is stronger for the moment, the other camp thinks it must set itself the task of redressing the balance. The militarization of Europe means war. About that there need be no doubt. We cannot believe that responsible French statesmen will, for long, depend upon Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. In the last war, France had Russia, the whole British Empire, Italy, and the United States by its side. It certainly loses by the exchange. In a new war, Russia would either be neutral or would help Germany. If Russia were neutral, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania could hardly be expected to rush to arms against Germany. For Russia does not give up the hope of recovering Bessarabia, which Rumania now holds, and Russia has many claims to make in Poland. If Poland were occupied with Germany, the chances are that Russia would march on Poland. As for Czechoslovakia, if it once stirred, it would realize that a large proportion of its people are Germans by race, while the Magyars are only awaiting their opportunity to strike.

In so far as France is building its security on these alliances, it is building upon shifting sand. The odds are overwhelmingly against it. Security is not to be found in antagonism with England, or in antagonism with Germany, which in a few years will have a population almost double that of France. The statesman who plays these cards is a gambler who can hardly fail to lose. Therefore, we find it incredible that, in the last resort, this is the settled policy of France.

Only by international friendships, including the friendship of France and Germany, can the age-long feuds which have devastated Europe be appeased. Only in international friendships and in the abandonment of enmities can the future of France as a first-class power

be assured. Not in militarism, nor in might, does safety lie. It lies in co-operation, in a consciousness of world solidarity, of the interdependence of peoples. The struggle is not between France and Germany, or between France and England, or between any one country and any other country. The struggle is between chaos and peace. There is no middle course. France, Germany, England, the United States, Italy, Poland, the Little Entente, Russia, and all other countries, have to make their choice. Is it to be universal peace, or is it to be universal chaos?

The Labor Cabinet Makes Its Pledge

SPEAKING authoritatively as the leader of the popular governmental power in Great Britain, Ramsay MacDonald has given the pledge of Labor ascendant to a policy of industrial and political peace. So sincerely is this pledge given that none save those who will not be convinced can remain armed and arrayed against a political organization whose domination has been long dreaded by the many, but whose preconceived hideousness is transformed into benignity as its purposes are explained and understood. Perhaps there has been a metamorphosis as well. Sometimes even those whose intuitive purposes are believed to be revolutionary or destructive become sober and temperate when placed in positions of absolute responsibility. To put oneself in the place of those we delight in criticizing, or condemning, often compels a calm and convincing introspective view.

To read the reasoned and considered words of the Premier, one might imagine them to be those of almost any of his illustrious predecessors. Perhaps Mr. MacDonald's severest critics will read into his declarations a subtle bid for a continuance of the temporary power which Labor holds in the organization of the Government. But the conviction is that such an interpretation would be illogical and unfair. Of the Premier's absolute sincerity there can remain not the slightest doubt. He has been called to a great undertaking in a time of what many others besides himself and his followers regard as one of industrial, political, and social crisis. He believes the problems left as a heritage of the war have not been solved because his predecessors in office have not possessed the courage or the unselfishness to approach them understandingly. He may reasonably assume that the opportunity which has come to him would not have been presented had others applied the proper solvents.

The imminent peril, as viewed by many others besides Mr. MacDonald, is the wresting of this power from him and his Cabinet before they have been permitted to adapt their program to the needs of the people of their own country and to the international problems which loom big before them. They hold their authority by but a slender thread, which may be broken as quickly as it was woven. It would be reassuring if it could be determined at the present juncture that nothing less than the proved incompetence or stubborn failure of the present régime to deal constructively with the problems before it should be deemed sufficient to cause its downfall.

An official tenure of six weeks or two months, or whatever time those who have predicted disaster for the Cabinet may have fixed, is too short to prove or disprove its capabilities. Mr. MacDonald gives warning that he will not yield his authority lightly at the whim of those who oppose him. He demands, as he should be accorded, the privilege of proving the adaptability, where others have failed, of his own peculiar political and industrial remedies.

Editorial Notes

It is not difficult to read between the lines of the news dispatches which have told about the somewhat dramatic closing of the Tut-ankh-Amen tomb by Howard Carter. There is no question about the fact that The Times of London signed a contract with Lord Carnarvon, whereby the sole rights of descriptive articles and pictures were secured to it. Also, there is no doubt about the sanctity of a contract. But it is perfectly apparent that the independent press has brought pressure to bear upon the Egyptian Government of a sufficiently vigorous nature to impel it to the actions which it has taken of late and which Mr. Carter complains of as interfering with the work. Whatever solution may be reached should have due regard for the amenities of world-wide courtesy.

THERE is a sentimental reason, but a strong one, why Telford's old suspension bridge over the Menai Straits, separating the Island of Anglesey from the mainland of Wales, should not be reinforced with a concrete arch and thus deprived of its individuality. It is that this bridge, just entering on its hundredth year of service, is one of the first suspension bridges of such proportions—if not actually the very first—to be erected anywhere in the world. As such, it should surely be allowed to remain as it is in its present form, and other means be taken to accommodate the increased present-day traffic. With all due regard to the teachings of efficiency, the danger of overriding a hobbyhorse must not be forgotten.

As a result of a recent survey of the Bible education of students in high schools and colleges in Missouri, it was discovered that, for example, 40 per cent of those questioned thought that Paul was a book of the Bible, 12 per cent believed Ephesians to be a province, and so on. And the conclusion was drawn that a startling state of ignorance of the Scriptures existed in that State. It must be remembered, however, that being unable to answer more or less catch questions on technical points in the Bible is by no means necessarily associated with an ignorance of the essential teachings contained therein. How many well-primed Bible students, for instance, can say on the instant that there is, or is not, a book of Hezekiah?

A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Prime Minister's speech in Parliament Tuesday continued and emphasized the remarkable success of the Government's opening career. It showed great gifts of exposition, and as a broad survey of policy compared well with famous parliamentary declarations of the past. In the lobbies the parties praised it. For the moment, indeed, the new Government stands in high favor, not merely with its party, but with the Nation. Ramsay MacDonald had substantial triumphs to record, for he had not only to announce the success of his Russian policy, and its cordial reception in Moscow, but he declared we were on the eve of a settlement with France on the grave situation in the Palatinate, and that, in fact, a new situation had arisen, arousing large hopes of European peace.

The firmness of his tone gave point to the declaration that he had abandoned Mr. Bonar Law's policy of "tranquillity" for one of "confidence," yet the substance of his speech was singularly moderate. It outlined a threefold policy of constructive reform based, first, on a continuous, guaranteed housing program; second, on a large scheme of productive employment, substituting work for doles, and aimed especially at the improvement of transport; and, third, on the plan to revive agriculture by the encouragement of co-operative effort. In foreign policy he hinted at the inclusion of both Germany and Russia in the League of Nations, and, as these projects ripen, a conference for the establishment of a continent restored to industry and order. Throughout his appeal was less to the party than to the Nation. The announcement of an improved relationship with France was very carefully phrased, and was the only passage of his brilliant speech which was read from manuscript.

The speech, which has had favorable press comment, might be described as Liberal, Conservative or Labor, according to the emphasis which the hearer laid on this or that strain in it. Mr. MacDonald's party quietly and steadily approved, and if their demeanor just fell short of enthusiasm, it may be taken that all but a small body of the Left considered it adequate and of high promise for the future of the party. The ground fact of the situation is that the older parties have failed, and are willing that a new one, with its spirit of buoyant hope in the future, should try its hand and have a fair field for its endeavor.

There are, of course, numerous difficulties ahead. It may be taken for granted that Germany will not come into the League of Nations save on the condition that she becomes a member of the Council, and that the same claim will undoubtedly be made by Russia. The question arises whether France will accept the sketch of a new Europe which the MacDonald policy offers her. Of this it may be said that the France of six months ago would certainly have rejected it. But a new France is arising, and with it the first well-defined prospect of an escape from the armed peace which threatens her own and Europe's destruction.

It is generally felt here that we are at the beginning of a new chapter in Anglo-French politics, of which three events are announced. The first is the improvement in general relationship that we owe to the delicacy of touch which the Prime Minister showed in his letter to Raymond Poincaré; the second is a change in French policy as the result of the fall of the franc, the menace of new taxes and the advent of the Labor Government here; the third is the coming reports of the committees of experts. The last is most important of all, for, having made its first polite overture, the MacDonald Government will avoid its predecessor's error of rushing the issue, and will await the guidance which the committees of experts will provide.

It is certain that the body which is examining the questions of Germany's capacity to pay, has examined the problem from two points of view. It will be bound to consider Germany's economic position, first, as a complete unit, with occupied territories now paying no taxes thrown in, and then as a truncated community, with the Rhineland and the Ruhr cut away. It will obviously report of the first that Germany, given a moratorium and a settled government, can in time meet its reasonable obligations, and of the second it is equally certain to report that the German Nation as a bankrupt power is incapable of reparations.

I have already warned you they are likely to compromise on the Ruhr by abandoning the customs barrier between the occupied and the unoccupied territories. But it is extremely unlikely they will restore German administration. In that case the proposed settlement will settle nothing. Germany will be bankrupt all the same, arrangements between French and German industrialists, which are already breaking down, will not work, the franc will descend to the depths, and the strain between England and France will continue. The time will, then, be ripe for a second line of our advance, and that is a fresh resort to a European conference, whose success again depends on the factor of the presence and sympathy of the United States on one hand, or her absence and indifference on the other.

Nikolai Lenine's passing has excited no great interest here, for his personality was unknown in London, and the one or two Socialist leaders who recall him hardly realized his powers. Similarly, his view of the character and prospects of Socialism in England was extremely ill-informed, though he expressed it with characteristic obstinacy to the amused Englishmen who heard him expound it. On the whole, he did not make a favorable impression on the Englishmen who interviewed him, with the exception of George Lansbury. He seemed to them inhuman, or at least impersonal, to a degree they found hard to understand.

More than one observer detected a distinct resemblance to Oliver Cromwell—the Cromwell of Morley rather than of Carlyle. Lenine seemed to them to have Cromwell's mixture of idealism and opportunism, together with Cromwell's occasional ruthlessness in action. Though not a moderate, Lenine did, on the whole, exercise a moderating influence, at least after the days of the Terror.

"The Mexican Renaissance"

"Now, it is a fact that there is a little of every ingredient in the Mexican caldron," writes Ernest Gruening in the Century, under the caption, "The Mexican Renaissance." He adds: "And while (it cannot be said too often) few statements about Mexico can be exact without numerous qualifications, the Mexican revolution is not so much against any one régime, against one abuse, against one form of oppression, but rather against the whole combination of thoughts, customs, and social structure, distorted, misapplied, and imposed by the Western world on a race whose outlook is essentially Eastern."